

THE BEE

WASHINGTON

VOL. XXIX NO 36

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY JANUARY 30, 1909

Industrial Education

In the January number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* is a well written article by Dr. Booker T. Washington entitled "Relation of Industrial Education to National Progress." The article should be read by every colored American in this country, and believing that a careful reading and digesting of the article will be beneficial to colored Americans, The Bee has decided to publish the entire article in these columns, by sections. The article shows that the late Frederick Douglass conceived the first idea of industrial education for the Negro which has now become an established fact and put into practical operation by that distinguished educator, Dr. Washington.

RELATION OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION TO NATIONAL PROGRESS

By DR. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON,
Principal Tuskegee Institute,
Alabama.

(Continued from last week.)

As soon as they were able to handle a hoe they were set to work in a field. Perhaps they picked up something of reading and writing during the few months that the country schools opened and they learned something of the outside from the gossip of the old people gathered around the little country church on Sunday. The books they read in school told them nothing of their own life, nothing of the people about them. To them the world of books seemed something wholly different and far removed from anything they knew in real life.

To make education a permanent healthful influence in the lives of these young men it is absolutely necessary that what they learn in the school-room should be connected with what they do in the ordinary duties of their daily life. The first and most important advantage that industrial has over any other form of education is that it definitely makes this connection between the school and life. The boy who learns about rods and furlongs and acres in the class-room learns out on the farm to measure off actual furlongs and actual acres. The boy who learns something of botany and something of plant life and something of the chemistry of the soil in school puts all he has learned into practice when he goes out to work on the soil.

Where training in the industries is carried on as it is in most industrial schools for the Negro, in connection with the teaching of the common school branches, an effort is made to connect everything that is learned in the classroom with some form of productive labor, either in the field or in the shop. This correlation of the studies in the books with the practice in the industries has a double value. For instance, the boy who is studying about the iron industries of Pittsburgh finds in the work of iron molding a practical illustration on a small scale of what is going on in a much larger scale in the great centers of that industry. At the same time the boy who is learning the iron molder's trade gets a new interest in his own work when he reads in his geography about similar industries carried on on a larger scale in a great many of these manufacturing cities. The knowledge that he is part of a great and important industry gives a new dignity to the trade in which he is engaged, and gives him both a more intimate and a wider view of the industrial life of which he is preparing to make himself a part.

Industrial education sprang up in this country to meet a national crisis brought about, as I have explained, by the liberation of the Negro slaves. It has had, and must in my opinion continue to have, for some time an important part in the industrial progress of the South. While the Negro was not allowed during slavery to learn to read, he was taught to labor. At the close of the war the Negro had a practical monopoly of the common and skilled labor in the Southern states. To a very large extent the economic progress of the South has been and still is dependent upon the degree to which the Negro preserves in freedom that skill in the trades which he learned in slavery.

Not only must the Negro labor to preserve and hand down to his children the traditions of what he had already learned, but he must be encouraged constantly to improve and fit himself for the more difficult tasks of a more complicated civilization. The opportunity for learning a trade which the Negro had in slavery no longer existed after the war. There was and is a great danger that the younger generation of Negro men and women may grow up not only ignorant of the trades which their fathers and mothers knew, but despising them. I consider one of the most important achievements of the industrial schools to be the work they have done in teaching the masses of the Negro people the dignity of labor with the hands.

All the teaching of slavery tended to make the Negro regard labor with the hand as a curse. When freedom came his first notion was that he was to cease, to a very large extent, to work. It has been necessary to teach the masses of the Negro people in the South that freedom means harder, more earnest, and more persistent labor than they ever knew in slavery. In teaching this the industrial schools in the South have contributed directly and indirectly a great deal more than can be actually measured to the industrial progress of the Southern States and, in this way, to the progress of the nation.

In his report upon the conditions of the South made directly after the war the late Carl Schurz said that conditions in the South, as far as concerned the social and legal status of the Negro, would either tend downward, until the Negro was in a position very close to that of the former slave, or they would tend upward, until the Negro became a full-fledged, independent citizen. I think anyone who has observed the course of events in the Southern states since the war has seen both tendencies at work there. In this connection I would lay special stress upon the disfranchisement laws than upon certain other, as they seem to me, more fundamental things.

For instance, there have been in recent years complaints from some parts of the country that Negroes would not work. It has been said that frequently when Negro laborers were given higher wages they were inclined to work less regularly than when they were given lower wages. Where such conditions have existed there has been frequently a tendency, either by force of law or by custom to bind the Negro in some way to the soil. For example, a very large proportion of the Negro tenant farmers are dependent upon the man upon whose plantation they are employed for provisions to carry them through the season until the cotton is sold. When there comes a bad season they are not able, as they say, to "pay out." In many parts of the country there is a tacit understanding among plantation owners that they will not accept a tenant who is in debt, for the reason that the tenant's labor is often the only security he can give for the payment of the debt. If a tenant in such a case wishes to remove from one plantation to another he has to get some one "to buy him out of debt." Usually this person is the owner of the plantation to which he intends to remove. In such cases there is a mutual understanding that the tenant must remain on the plantation until the money advanced him is entirely paid. The effect of this is to reduce him to a position that is so near peonage that it is difficult to draw the line between the two. This is the tendency downward to which I have referred.

It is perhaps natural enough that such a condition as I have described should arise. It was hardly to be expected that the South should make the transition from slave labor to free labor in a single step. It is not possible to effect a revolution in men's thoughts and actions by a mere stroke of the pen. It took Europe a thousand years to pass from the slavery of Rome to the era of free labor of modern Europe. The intervening period was occupied by a modern form of slavery which was called serfdom. The condition of the Negro I have described as existing in some parts of the South today is similar in many respects to the condition of serfdom.

Continued on the 8th page.



COMMISSIONER H. L. WEST
RENOMINATED FOR THE THIRD TIME AS COMMISSIONER
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



JUDGE DANIEL THEW WRIGHT, OF OHIO.

Aid Liberia

PRESIDENT ASKS CONGRESS TO AUTHORIZE COMMISSION

Would Send Three Americans to Black Republic, at Cost of \$20,000 to Help Government.

President Roosevelt transmitted to Congress last week, with his approval, a letter from Secretary of State Root asking that authority be given for the appointment of a commission of three Americans to go to Liberia and assist that republic in strengthening its hold on the reins of government. The President in his indorsement of the proposition asked for an appropriation of \$20,000 for the payment of the expenses of the commission.

The President's message on the subject is as follows:

"I very earnestly hope that the recommendation of the Secretary of State will be approved and that Congress will grant the appropriation of \$20,000 to pay the expenses of a commission which shall go to Liberia to examine into the situation, confer with the officers of the Liberian government and with the representatives of other governments actual-

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Taft A Friend

PRESIDENT OF ALL THE PEOPLE—A GREAT SPEECH TO COLORED AMERICANS.

Special to the Washington Post.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 17.—Mr. Taft, speaking before the colored Young Men's Christian Association here this afternoon, made it plain that he was to be the Negro's as well as the white man's President.

"The idea that the South can afford," said Mr. Taft, "to have the Negroes transplanted to some other country to me always sounded like a joke. They tried that down in Mississippi and they were going to move them not out of the country to Africa but only across the river, and they had a riot. Of course, that is absurd."

"But if the Negro would be respected, he must make himself worthy respect. He must cultivate those virtues of providence, of industry, of thrift, which will make him respected as a laborer, as a farmer, as a skilled mechanic, as a man contributing to the wealth of the community in which he lives, and without whose aid the accumulation of that wealth is impossible."

"I want to add that I always want say before a colored audience that

you are Americans. The idea of transplanting you is utterly absurd. The only thing you know is the Stars and Stripes."

Mr. Taft said that the lives and blood of a race will con-

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Dr. Walker painted a bright present and a brighter future for the Negroes of Georgia, who owned, he said, a million acres of land in the State and paid taxes on \$20,000,000 worth of property.

This report Mr. Taft regarded as most encouraging.

He dwelt at length upon the advantages of Young Men's Christian Association work to bring about this condition, and illustrated his point by picturing the temptations and depression of Americans in the Philippines, and the help which the association was rendering there to afford wholesome ways of entertainment for the leisure hours.

Religious Toleration Proved.

It was his belief that the Young Men's Christian Association had brought about in this country more tolerance among various religious denominations. As an example of this he made a detailed explanation of the situation this government found itself in with respect to the friars' lands in the Philippines, but parenthetically remarked before proceeding:

"I think a pretty good example of this tolerance is the fact that I am elected President of the United States." Concurrence, he said, had been obtained from a body of clergymen representing the various denominations, that no protest would be made by them when the government should take up with the Pope the negotiations necessary to acquire title to these lands. Their purchase, for \$7,000,000, he said, had saved what would have been a bloody revolution in the Philippines, which would have cost this government millions in money and many lives.

"Forty years ago," Mr. Taft said, "it would have been impossible to have obtained this concurrence. There would have arisen among the denominations an objection to it on the ground that it was a recognition of the Roman Catholic Church, which was contrary to our traditions."

After he had described the indorsement of the Young Men's Christian Association work on the Isthmus of Panama, where four great clubs are running, each under the direction of an experienced Young Men's Christian Association secretary, paid by the government where ten or a dozen ministers are also employed by the government, with a plan indorsed to establish two or three more clubs, Mr. Taft remarked:

If "Fetched" for a Good Cause.

"It is possible that we will be charged with having filched that money from the public treasury. But if we have, we have accomplished a good work with it. I think also the expenditure could be defended on strictly legal grounds."

"We have entered the Isthmus of Panama and introduced there some 50,000 souls. Unless we take special pains to have their morality looked after, unless we furnish ministers, churches, and Christian clubs, we are going to have such a saturnalia of evils, such demoralization that we will never build the canal. Hence, if we are to be impeached for spending that money, it will be in a good cause."

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

Mrs. Elizabeth Hedgeman was shot in her home, 1614 Ellsworth street, Philadelphia, last week by Samuel Skipwith, one of her roomers. She died in a few hours after being shot, at the St. Agnes' Hospital.

As a result of the lengthy discussion in the House of Representatives concerning the duties of the director of the public play grounds, Mr. Henry S. Curtis the supervisor, has given his views of those duties, and they are many and varied.

We do not agree with Bishop Lampton who says he stands "ready to go with the whites today right into hell—to protect a woman, white or black."

A person who enters hell is beyond the aid of man and cannot be assisted. We think the Bishop and the woman too, would be lost.

Our leaders should not use unpardonable figures to make themselves emphatic nor to make others appreciate his chivalry.

When the Bishop starts to the warm place he will find himself alone with no "white" man in sight.

It may be safely said now that "Mr. Negro" has lost the last thing dear to his heart. "Mr. White Man" has partaken of the "juicy watermelon and the fat possum" and he finds them excellent articles for food.

At the close of the Child Labor Congress in Chicago a committee was appointed to bring the matter before the United States Congress and ask for a restriction over the "evils of child employment under our government."

The Italians of the local colony have contributed so far \$601.65 towards the earthquake sufferers.

Mr. George Hoyte, a former editorial writer on the Cleveland Plain Dealer, died in Cleveland last week, at the age of seventy years.

The 13th Cavalry which has been at Fort Meyer more than three years has been ordered to the Philippines. The regiment will not be here for the fourth of March as the transport for Manila will sail March 6.

Representative McGavin has introduced a bill requiring fire escapes on all buildings more than thirty feet in height.

Senator Scott says he did introduce his "bill for the taxation of real estate in the District at its real value" for fun.

After a stirring sermon by the Pastor of Calvary Baptist Church last Sunday in the interest of Mission Work, the members contributed \$10,504 to the cause.

The Archbishop, Rev. Arthur Sweatman, of Toronto, died last Sunday of pneumonia after a week's illness. He was born in England in 1834.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee has been elected president of a new patriotic organization known as the "Battleship Maine Memorial Association."

The Montgomery County, Maryland public school commissioners are well pleased with the interest the colored people of that section have taken in the industrial school for which there is an annual appropriation of \$1,500.

If our streets were clean all the time they would hardly get so very, very dirty when a little clean snow falls.

Congress should allow our Commissioners a sufficient amount to enable them to keep our city always in a healthy condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Taft and others left for Panama last Monday morning. The warships North Carolina and Montana were the vessels used. The party is expected to reach New Orleans on the return trip about the 13th of February.

While Cardinal Gibbons would not "bar Negro votes" he does not favor doing anything for or against a man on the "ground of color."

Cardinal Gibbons says "subject all colors to the same conditions and do not disfranchise a Negro because he is such."

The inauguration committee has succeeded in getting the Pension building in which to hold the inaugural ball.

(Continued to Page 8.)

I Love You.

By Marjorie Dawson.

Dolce. gracioso.

like the want to

be a head.

rall.

fraid. "Tis some thing have want - ed These man - y, man - y
"No." Ah! you are ch - ly teas - ing; You know you love me

New York.

rall.

years; And you a - lone can give it— My heart, tho', has its ears.
well. Come and kiss me, dar - ling, And I will nev - er tell.

Come to me, my sweet-heart, I've some thing

sweet to tell; . . . Come and kiss me, dar - ling,

I love you well. . . well.

Remove the dandruff if you want fine lustrous hair. Give your hair a chance to thrive by using

ED. PINAUD'S
(Eau de Quinine)
HAIR TONIC

Beautiful women in the world of fashion keep their hair healthy and beautiful by regular use of this peerless French preparation.

Try it for yourself—simply send us 10c. (to pay postage and packing) and we will send you enough for three applications—Write to-day.

PARFUMERIE ED. PINAUD
ED. PINAUD BLDG. DEPT. M13 FIFTH AV., NEW YORK

W.B. Reduse
CORSETS

The Perfect Corset for Large Women

It places over-developed women on the same basis as their slender sisters. It tapers off the bust, flattens the abdomen, and absolutely reduces the hips from 1 to 5 inches. Not a harness—not a cumbersome affair, no torturing straps, but the most scientific example of corsetry, boned in such a manner as to give the wearer absolute freedom of movement.

New W. B. Reduse No. 770. For large tall women. Made of white coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

New W. B. Reduse No. 771. Is the same as No. 770, but is made of light weight white batiste. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

New W. B. Reduse No. 772. For large short women. The same as No. 770, except that the bust is somewhat lower all around. Made of white coutil. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

New W. B. Reduse No. 773. Is the same as No. 772, but made of light weight white batiste. Hose supporters front and sides. Sizes 20 to 36. Price \$3.00.

Ask any dealer anywhere to show you the new W. B. "hip-sinking" model, which will produce the correct figure for prevailing modes, or any of our numerous styles which are made in such a variety as to guarantee perfect fit for every type of figure.

From \$1.00 to \$3.00 per pair.

WEINGARTEN BROS., Mfrs., 377-379 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

A YOUNG LION SLAYER.

Beer Farmer Boys Make Good Shots On the African Veldt.

Three lions were killed near Pietersburg, Transvaal by the nineteen-year-old son of Josef Erasmus, a Boer farmer. It appears that young Erasmus was on his way to the Messina mine and had outspanned his donkey team, when his kaffir boy came running to tell him that three lions were tackling the donkeys. Erasmus seized his gun and ran hard in the direction indicated. On his arrival at the spot he found the lions lying around one of the donkeys. He fired and killed a big lioness. The other two jumped up but he was ready and shot another (younger) lioness. The young lion which was left ran behind some brushwood. Erasmus first collected his donkeys and brought them into safety and then once more carefully scanned the scene of the fight. In order to find out if the two lionesses were dead he fired another shot at one of them. This disturbed the surviving lion who thereupon came forth roaring. Erasmus was again ready and shot him dead on the spot. Asked by the Volksstem correspondent whether he was alone at the time, Erasmus replied: "Oh, no, Oom, I had my little kaffir boy, with me." The skins were sent in Pietersburg.—Pretoria Volksstem.

Poisonous Brazilian Viper.

Much is made of the lance-head viper, "the most deadly of all known reptiles," brought from Brazil to New York for the purpose of an operation which will give a serum that is practically extinct. There are several singularly interesting snakes in Brazil. The suru cusu is supposed to cause death in six hours. It is sometimes found nine feet long. Its skin is a dirty tawny yellow, with dark brown lozenges on the back. It is said to be attracted by freest sedition to injure travellers. The fiercest of the lance-headed vipers is the Jararoca, and it, also, is a dirty yellow, but it is brown-black about the tail.—Boston Herald.

Birds, Fruit, Deadbeats.

The Moki Indian women of Arizona have an ingenious and romantic form of coiffure. When young these women coil their tresses at the sides of their heads, as to represent the buds of a new plant. This signifies that they themselves are in the flush of youth and of marriageable age. When they are married their hair is arranged to represent the fruit of the plant while in old age their locks hang sagging down their backs, typical of the withered stalk of the dead dying plant.

Brides Older Than Bridegrooms.

The vital statistics prepared by City Clerk Entwistle of Salem shows that during 1907 there were 479 marriage licenses issued and 306 solemnized in the city, which is 18 fewer than the previous year. The oldest bridegroom was 68 and the oldest bride 50, while the youngest bridegroom was 16 and the youngest bride 15. Seventy-one brides were older than the bridegrooms.—Boston Transcript.

Vegetable Milk.

"Vegetable milk" is used in Japan. It is made from the soja bean. The liquid is exactly like cow's milk in appearance, and in taste can hardly be distinguished from it. To make it the beans are first soaked and then boiled in water. Some sugar and phosphate potassium are added, and it is boiled down till it has the consistency of condensed milk.

Valuable Relics.

At an auction sale at Christie's in London of the late Marchioness of Conyngham's art collection a silver ewer and dish, weighing together 90 ounces, a gift of George IV to an ancestor of the Marchioness, sold for \$21,000.

A Venerable Turtle.

A Massachusetts boy, Nathan Sampson, has found a venerable turtle which bears markings made by his grandfather, now 81 years old, which were put on in 1840, and by his great-grandfather, who marked the same turtle in 1816.

Slightly Mixed.

The story is now going the rounds of the country papers about a man who visited the paying-teller's window in a bank and asked for one of the new coins with "God Bless Our Home" left off.

A Healthful Occupation.

Bull fighters receive \$417 per hour, and the occupation is so healthful that unless killed by accident its followers invariably reach a green old age.

Newspapers in Persia.

Persian newspapers are reproduced from handwriting by lithography, no types being used.

Viennas Beggars.

Vienna has 32,000 street beggars, and many of them make a better living than workmen.

It has been estimated that a London fog weighs 3,000,000,000 tons.

WANTED-A RIDER AGENT IN EACH TOWN

sample Latest Model "Hedgehorn" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. If you are a full time rider and special offer at once. We ship NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance. Delivery, freight, and allow TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL during which time you may ride the bicycle and test it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent. **FACTORY PRICES** We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make to \$15 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED For prices we can make you this year. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$10.00 per pair. BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at our prices. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a number on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive literature mailed free.

COASTER-BRAKES. single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, repairs and equipment of all kinds at half the usual retail prices.

\$8.50 HEDGEHORN PUNCTURE-PROOF \$4.80
SELF-HEALING TIRES A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE, ONLY

The regular retail price of these tires is \$2.50 per pair, but to introduce us we will sell you a sample pair for \$4.80 (cash with order \$4.50).

NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES

NAILS, Tacks or Glass will not let the air out. Sixty thousand pairs sold last year. Over two hundred thousand pairs now in use.

DESCRIPTION: Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of thin, specially prepared fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$5.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented. We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (thereby making the price \$4.56 per pair) if you send FULL CASH WITH ORDER and enclose this advertisement. We will also send one nickel plated brass hand pump. Tires to be returned at OUR expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is as safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be so well pleased that when you want a bicycle you will give us your order. We want you to send us a trial order at once, hence this remarkable tire offer.

IF YOU NEED TIRES Don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of the special introductory price quoted above, or write for our Big Tire and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual prices.

DO NOT WAIT But write us a postcard today. DO NOT THINK OF SENDING a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making. It only costs a postal to learn everything. Write it NOW.

J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

YOU WILL BE PROUD OF A KENYON OVERCOAT

because it never loses its shape until you need a new one. Style and Fit—as well as wearing quality—are never lacking in Coats that bear the Kenyon label. They are the kind of Overcoats that not only feel comfortable and cozy—but look right all the time.

Kenyon OVERCOATS

Kenyon Overcoats are made in a factory—not a sweatshop—where the art of coat-making has reached perfection. Only tested fabrics are used, and every part is carefully made by an expert workman. Ask your dealer.

It's the Way They're Made

C. KENTON CO., 23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

COUNTERFEITERS' NEW SCHEME

How the Smooth Demonstrator Gets His Victim's Coin.

"One of the latest schemes of the counterfeit money swindlers is to show gullible people a machine with which they can print for themselves large size bills, imitative of Government currency," said Capt. S. F. Rhodes, formerly of the secret service. "This money producing machine has a smooth demonstrator who will, after getting a prospective victim interested, turn the crank and grind out a \$20 note, which, it is needless to say, is genuine. The victim shows the bill to a bank cashier, and hears it pronounced good, and his mercenary nature being aroused, he sees visions of gigantic wealth, and hands over to Mr. Sharp or \$500, or at least \$250, for the instrument that is going to make him a Rockefeller. It is needless to say that the subsequent specimens turned out are such miserable imitations that they would hardly fool a blind man, but the ignoramus is in a place where he can't make a roar for his lost money."

The Swaying Skyscraper.

Through the chance of perfect adjustment in the way of balance, of a row of large photographs that hang on a wall or an office building down town the clerks in the place have a good deal of quiet amusement with persons who visit the place for the first time. Owing to this balance the pictures are easily swayed by the wind that blows through the open windows and since the office force goes in for fresh air the year round the pictures are never still. The joke lies in catching the horrified expression on the faces of the callers when they get a sight of the swaying frames. Then it is always explained with due solemnity, if the boss is not around that the swaying of the frames is due to the oscillation of the structure. It usually takes some time for the object of the joke to see the point. Meanwhile he has suffered a considerable shock.—N. Y. World.

Odd South American Animals.

Many curious animals haunt the marshy parts of South America north of the pampas. Frogs big and ferocious, given to making vicious springs when closely approached; the capybara, a cavy "contented with the bulk of a sheep"; the huge capy rat and the swarthy piglike tapir are frequently seen. Along the forest margins troops of peccaries are often met with, occasionally the jaguar sometimes the puma, likewise that toothless curiosity, the great ant bear, long in claw, long nosed and remarkably long tongued. A familiar object is the great jabiru, a stork with a preference for the desolate lagoons, where it may often be observed statueque on one leg and wrapped in prospection.—Scotsman.

The Ginkgo Tree.

Studies by Miss M. C. Stopes of the fossil flora of Scotland have shown that the ginkgo or maidenhair tree, a native of Japan and China, which is cultivated in Europe and this country on account of its remarkable foliage, belongs to an extremely ancient family, of which it is now, apparently, the last surviving representative. At one time it seems to have been widely spread. A singular fact is that the fossil specimens of the ginkgo, found in the rock beds of the Inferior Oolite series, at Brora, Scotland, are so similar to the living trees that at first sight no difference is apparent. Only an examination of the structure of the cells reveals a variation.—Youth's Companion.

For Pressing Plaited Skirts.

Plaited Skirts which have been washed are difficult to press. Time and expense may be saved by having the work done after the following method, which is for woollen skirts especially: Before the skirt has become badly creased or rumpled run a basting thread, using short, even stitches, down the entire length of each crease, which marks the folds of the plaits. By this means, after the skirt has been washed, the proper location of each fold can readily be determined, and the pressing done successfully.

Balzac in Church Pew.

The woman who had left a volume of Balzac in the church pew on prayer meeting night felt a little bit ashamed when she asked for the book, but the sexton assured her she need not feel that way. "Many things are left in the church," he said, "and some of them are a whole lot less respectable than Balzac. After each service the pews yield a strange grist of forgotten or discarded articles."

A Clever Bear.

A noted ethnologist observed in Vienna a bear deliberately making with his paw, a current in some water which was close to the bars of his cage so as to draw a piece of floating bread within his reach. These actions of the bear could hardly be attributed to instinct or inherited habit, as they would be of little use to an animal in a state of nature.

Quill Toothpicks.

The largest quill toothpick factory in the world is near Paris, where there is an annual product of 20,000,000 quills. The factory was started to make quill pens, but when these went out of general use it was converted into a toothpick mill.

KINK.

A Beautiful Hair Dressing and Tonic for the Hair!

Read what Madam Robinson, the Famous Black Patti, Queen of the Opera, says of Kink-in.

PROF. ROBERTS, New York City, Dear Sir: I have used your Kink-in for the past year and my hair is growing very fast. I find it the most delightful hair dressing and tonic I have ever used, altogether different from the many cheap pomades and vases on the market. It makes my hair so beautiful, soft, silky, and has entirely removed all dandruff and stopped it from falling out and breaking off. And enables me to do it up in any of the many styles that I use on the stage. It does all you claim for it, and I would not be without it. Yours sincerely, MMR. ROBINSON.

Kink-in Hair Dressing is a delightful perfumed tonic prepared largely for the use of colored people; is guaranteed to be absolutely safe and harmless. It makes harsh, stubborn, kinky, curly hair soft, silky and glossy, enables you to comb it with ease and to dress it in any style that you may wish.

MADAM ROBINSON

KINK-INE HAIR DRESSING by supplying the needed oils directly to the roots of the hair tones up and nourishes the scalp, increasing the growth and giving new life and vigor to the hair. KINK-INE HAIR DRESSING is for sale at all druggists for 35c per bottle. If your druggist does not keep it have him order it for you; he can get it. If not, send me 50c, and I will send same to you, prepaid.

FREE OFFER

SPECIAL OFFER.—To prove the quality and superiority of our goods over all others, we will sell one full-size bottle of Kink-in, price 35 cents, one cake of Kink-in Soap, the best shampoo and Toilet Soap in the world, price 25 cents, both for only 50 cents, or six bottles and six cakes of soap for \$3.00. Special offer good only at the following stores:

Henry Evans, 928 F street north. F. A. Tschiffeley, 485 Pennsylv. William H. Davis, 2001 Eleventh street northwest.

IR. Ballinger, Prop 343 W 14th St New York City



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Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN.

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Before You Purchase Any Other Write THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY ORANGE, MASS. Many Sewing Machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the "New Home" is made wear. Our guarantee never runs out. We make Sewing Machines to suit all conditions of the trade. The "New Home" stands at the head of all high-grade family sewing machines. Sold by authorized dealers only. FOR SALE BY

Colored Skin Made Lighter.

For centuries scientific men have been trying to make dark skin lighter colored, not by artificial whitening, but in a natural way. At last the Chemical Wonder Co., of New York, has discovered Complexion Wonder, which does bring a lighter natural color every time it is applied. The effect is not artificial. The lighter color is natural. The effect on the colored countenance is magical. The price of Complexion Wonder is 50c. The Chemical Wonder Co. has another preparation which is indispensable for colored people, as well as white people. It is called Odor Wonder, a toilet preparation which prevents perspiration odor and encircles the body with perfumed daintiness. It will make anyone physically welcome in society or business circles. Our men customers secure better positions in banks, clubs, or business houses. Our women customers advance faster in life. Price of Odor Wonder, \$1.00. Our Wonder Comb will straighten any hair. A heavy comb, magneto-metallic. Will last a life-time—50c. Don't fail to order one. Wonder Grow fertilizes the scalp; supplies nourishment which makes hair grow lengthy; gives the scalp strength which prevent the hair from falling—50c.

Wonder Uncurl—This preparation uncurls knots and kinks and makes the hair pliable, so as to dress well—50c. We promise that our specialties will do more to advance colored people socially and commercially than showy garments or gew-gaw jewelry.

Delivery free. Applications for agency considered. M. B. Berger & Co., 2 Rector Street, New York City, selling agents for Chemical Wonder Company.

Ross & Mundin, 100 20th St., Washington, D. C. Board & McGuire, 14th St., Washington, D. C.

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Never fails; nothing like it for hair that is not naturally straight. Price, 25 and 50 cents a box. For sale by the following druggists: Board & McGuire, 1912 1-2 Fourteenth street northwest; Julius Mayer, Fourth and N streets northwest; L. H. Harris, Third and F streets southwest; A. F. Pride, Twenty-eighth and P streets, Georgetown, D. C.

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If you are unable to secure Bab in your vicinity write to Kloczew Street, Washington, D. C.

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Undertakers and Embalmers,

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Carriages for All Occasions.

The Wm. F. Newman & Co. wishes to announce to the public and its friends that they have opened a modern Funeral Parlor at the above address, and are prepared to render nothing but up-to-date service at "Moderate Prices." We solicit your patronage and, thanking you for your former patronage,

We are yours,

WM. T. NEWMAN & CO.,

Undertakers and Embalmers.

Wm. T. Newman, formerly of Georgetown, D. C.

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UNDERTAKER AND PRACTICAL EMBALMER.

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Hiring, Levery and Sale Stable.

Carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc. Horses and carriages kept in first-class style. Satisfaction guaranteed. Business at 1132 Third street northwest. Main office branch at 222 More street, Alexandria, Va.

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OF SATISFACTION IS A RARE THING IN MOST \$3.00 SHOES. SHOES AT THIS PRICE USUALLY LACK STYLE OR COMFORT OR BOTH.

THE STYLE OF MORE EXPENSIVE SHOES AND GOOD SOLID VALUE ARE FOUND IN OUR SIGNET SHOE

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first every time. It's worth your while to look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy. Always welcome.

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HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT

THE BEE

PUBLISHED
AT

1109 Eye St., N. W., Washington,
D. C.

W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

Entered at the Post Office at Wash-
ington, D. C., as second-class
mail matter.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy per year in advance...\$2.00
Six months..... 1.00
Three months..... .50
Subscription monthly..... .20

THE MISTAKE OF LABOR

The Bee is an advocate of the cause of labor. It sympathizes with those who have contended for the rights of the laboring man. It is a mistake, however, on the part of the recently convicted labor agitators to continue to defy the Judge who convicted them. The American people will uphold the court when any organization defies the laws and abuses a Judge who endeavors to uphold the laws which are being violated.

Mr. Gompers and his associates continue to defy the Court. The Court has said that these men are wrong. Will the government remain quiet and say that the Court shall not be protected? Another mistake the friends of these men make is by sending threatening letters to the Court. If the senders of these letters are patriots and really believe what they write, why don't they sign their names and addresses?

It is the coward who hides behind a wall. It is the coward who fails to sign his name to a letter that contains threats. Judge Wright is no coward and the labor agitators ought to be convinced of that by now. If the Court takes more drastic measures to uphold its dignity and the law, Mr. Gompers and his associates can blame no one but themselves. Courts may be wrong, but there is a way to differ from their decisions. Judges are human just the same as other people and they demand respect and consideration.

The cause of labor is being injured by the action of the leaders and labor organizations throughout the land will be convinced. Labor organizations cannot ride rough shod over the people. They pass rules and regulations that colored Americans should be restricted or prevented from being employed in certain business. Is this right and just?

The people have rights that labor must respect, and judges enforce laws that must be respected and obeyed.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

The Bee concludes the article of Dr. Booker T. Washington this week on Industrial Education. The readers of The Bee will see that Dr. Washington, in his advocacy of industrial education, points out such things as will materially aid his people. At the time Dr. Washington organized the Negro Business League, he saw great possibilities in the colored man on commercial lines. He knows what makes the white man strong. He knows that politics will do for some people, but not for his people. The colored man has been a failure in politics. Of course, there are people who may not agree with Dr. Washington, but, is it not a fact that he has done more and is doing more for the elevation of his people than any other living American?

The duty of the colored race,

at this time, is to hold up the hands of this great educator. If the white people of this country were so inimical to the colored man as some people want many to believe; what would become of Tuskegee? How much money is contributed to Tuskegee by the colored people? How many colored people have been benefited by Dr. Washington's efforts? Has he not been of more benefit to his people than they have to him?

The persons who have been helped through his efforts should show their gratitude and contribute liberally to Tuskegee Institute. At least one hundred or two hundred scholarships should be given to Tuskegee by the colored people of this country.

THE BABBLING BROOK GOES ON FOREVER

The Press Bureau is still at it as exchanges publishing the misrepresentations sent out to them would indicate.

First: these articles (?) claim that there was never such harmony here among the men holding high places as at the present time. 'Tis well known that such meanness and littleness was never before done by men in official life as is being attempted right along. They hoped to keep it up under the guise of friendship—but The Bee turned on the light. They love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil. 'Tis claimed by this "correspondent" that the foes of Roosevelt and Taft opposed Mr. Cobb in the Mu-So-Lit club. Some of the men who helped to dispose of Mr. Cobb did as much for Roosevelt and Taft as anyone in the club. The people are tired of certain detestable methods, that's why they put the steam roller over Mr. Terrill by beating Mr. Cobb.

The Bee might deny other "fairy" tales—but what's the use?

SAVINGS BANK

The first annual banquet of the Peoples' Dime Savings Bank was given last Thursday evening. This bank is composed of men of the highest honor and integrity. The bank is in Staunton, Virginia, and from all reports the depositors will reach from five to eight hundred. Elsewhere in The Bee will be seen a report of its first annual banquet. Persons who are interested in the progress of the race should not fail to purchase stock in this great Negro enterprise.

GRATITUDE

"Gratitude is the fairest flower that blooms in the human heart. Ingratitude is stronger than the traitor's arms." Men should be grateful to those who assist them. No man should betray his friend. Assassins will do anything to remove those who are benefactors no matter what the may do or who they may be. Always watch the man who warns you against those who have never harmed you, but are always doing what they can to elevate you.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Continued from first page
In certain parts of Europe a hundred years ago. Not only is the situation of the Negro farmers in some respects like that of the European peasant before he had broken off the restrictions and restraints of serfdom, but the two things have come into existence as a result of similar causes and in much the same manner.

Should the condition of incipient peonage I have described become permanent in the South—it would, in my opinion, put back the economic development of the Southern states for an indefinite length of time.

The movement begun by the Negro industrial schools has done much to remove the danger that these conditions may become permanent. Industrial education has not succeeded, until recent years, in teaching and improving the laborer on the plantation to any great extent, but it has done much to stimulate the buying of land by Negro farmers, and in this way has indirectly touched and inspired the tenant farmer with desire and ambition. It is undoubtedly true

that the next census in 1910 will show a much larger increase in the amount of land owned by Negroes than in any previous ten years' period. But in 1890, when the last census was taken, the Negro farmers owned, almost wholly in the Southern states, 14,964,214 acres of land—an area nearly as large as Holland and Belgium combined—and this was 35.8 of all the land operated by colored farmers. This represents the movement to which I have referred.

During the last three years there has been introduced in some of the Southern states what are known as "demonstration farms." These farms are carried on under the direction of the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., but they are supported by funds from the General Education Board in New York City. By means of these "demonstration farms," the "short courses" in agriculture, farmers' institutes and other devices of what are sometimes called "agricultural extension" work, the benefits of industrial education are now being extended to the man on the soil. If this work can be continued and extended, I look for greater changes in the next ten years than in the past.

I have written at some length concerning the relation of industrial education to the Negro not merely because that is a subject that I know most about, but because I do not know where else the far-reaching effects of industrial education are so open to observation and study. Perhaps I should say, before leaving this part of the subject, that it seems to me, in the effort to solve the Negro problem by means of industrial education, we have succeeded in working out in this country a practical and useful method of dealing with other primitive races, who are now coming for the first time into close and intimate contact with our civilization. For instance, I am convinced that industrial education will be found just as valuable in the solution of our colonial problems in Porto Rico and in the Philippines as it has been in solving some of our social and economic problems in the Southern states.

When industrial education was first started it was generally believed throughout the Southern states that it was a form of education especially adapted to the Negro. As the Negro constituted the larger portion of the laboring class, it was assumed by many persons that industrial education would teach him to be contented, to occupy a menial position, and to be forever "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water."

Great changes have taken place in public opinion since that time. The Negro no longer has a monopoly of the occupations that were once called "menial," and not only has the opposition to industrial education that formerly existed among the Negro people disappeared, but in recent years the white people of the South have become enthusiastic for exactly the same kind of education that was formerly thought fit only for the members of the Negro race. Not only in the South, but in the North, there is a growing and increasing demand for just the sort of industrial education that was once looked down upon as "degrading."

It is now pretty generally recognized that manual training does not meet the needs of the situation. Any form of schooling that merely provides discipline and culture is not sufficient. Young men and young women must from the first be taught the importance of making themselves useful to the community in which they live; they must be taught to fit themselves for some definite vocation.

It used to be thought that when a young man went to college and secured a doctor's diploma, or when he entered a trade as an apprentice, and after a course of years graduated as a journeyman, that his education, as far as his vocation was concerned, was finished. The usual program for a boy in those days was to spend some years in school learning to read, write, and cipher; then, after, after leaving school to spend some time in learning a trade or profession. After that his education, so far as books were concerned, was complete. This is, however, no longer true, either in the trades or in the professions. The engineer, the brickmason, the barber, all now have learned that in order to keep up with the changes which inventions and the constant application of science to daily life are making in the trades, it is necessary for them to continue to study and to learn. Each one of the trades, just as each one of the higher professions, now has its text-books, magazines and newspapers, which any man who wishes to keep up with his trade or his profession must read and study.

To meet the demand for specially

trained men in the trades a large number of correspondence and continuation schools have come into existence. Night schools have been established in many parts of the country, where young men and women may learn the trades. Most of these schools have come into existence to meet the demand for higher training of those who are already working in some one or other of the trades. Many of the large manufacturing companies have established trade schools in order to fit young men and women to perform work that requires skill and special training. All this is industrial education, and the fact that these schools have grown up to such an extent spontaneously and independently of the common school system is an indication of the extent of the need.

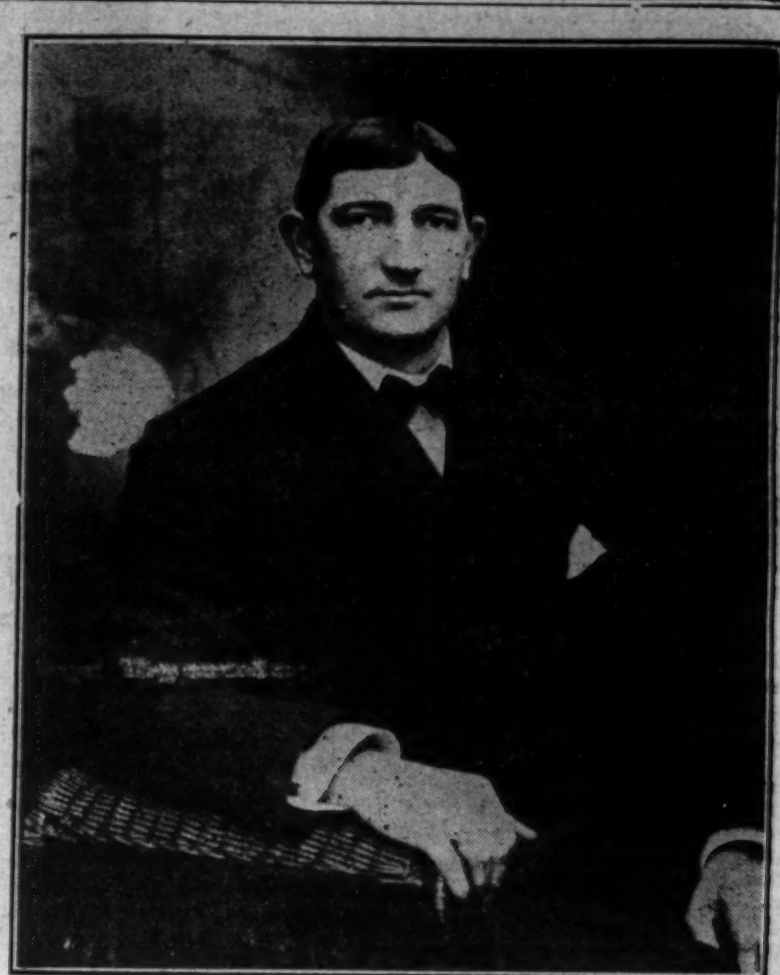
There is one other phase of industrial education which I should like to touch upon before I conclude this paper. In recent years I have observed that from time to time there has been considerable complaint to the effect that in the schools the moral and religious training was not what it should be. A great many suggestions have been made as to how this fault, if it exists, may be remedied. It has long seemed to me that the ordinary training that boys and girls get in the school puts too much emphasis on the merely intellectual side of education. More than once it has happened at Tuskegee, for example, that pupils to whom we have not felt justified in granting diplomas have gone out into the world and proven by their actions that, in all the practical qualifications of life, they were better equipped than many of their other classmates whose standing was higher in the purely academic studies. Several of them have undertaken, either as teachers or leaders of their race, to perform a kind of service that was of the very highest importance. I have felt at such times that in placing as much emphasis as we did upon the merely academic training we had made a mistake. In several such cases we have sought to rectify this error by granting diplomas to these students some years after they had permanently left school.

My experience is that the best way to keep a man from doing something bad is to set him to work doing something good. Mr. Rudyard Kipling tells a story somewhere of a little kingdom he discovered in India in which there was one unruly subject. This unruly subject, as it turned out, was a native who had some Irish blood in his veins. The ruler of this little kingdom had found this man so valuable in many ways that he did not want to part with him, but he was anxious that he should not be continually in a state of insurrection. When Kipling visited the kingdom the king, regarding him as a very wise man, put the case before him for his advice. Kipling went to see the man, and after talking with him sometime, learning something of his history and his ancestry, he went back to the king and advised him to make his insubordinate subject commander-in-chief of his army. The king took this advice, and not only was he no longer troubled by insubordination on the part of his new commander-in-chief, but perfect peace and order were maintained throughout his whole realm.

The trouble with most of our moral teaching, I fear, is that we are constantly impressing upon our pupils the importance of not doing something. Human nature is so constituted that when you tell anyone not to do a thing that is usually precisely the thing that he or she is most disposed to do.

I have always thought one reason why we have had comparatively so little difficulty in controlling the raw material that comes to us at Tuskegee is due to the fact that when they come here we set them to work. Under the direction of their teachers they plough and plant the land, milk the cows, care for the mules, saw the lumber, make brick, and erect the buildings. All this time they are co-operating with each other, with their teachers and with the institution in the building up of the school and, in so far, actively sharing in all that it represents to them and to their people. They get in this way a sense of proprietorship both in the buildings and the ideas for which the school stands. In some respects, it seems to me, that it is the most valuable part of their education.

In considering the relation of industrial education to the nation, therefore, we should not leave out a consideration of its importance as a method of moral training. The boys and girls who are studying to fit themselves for some definite vocation are gradually forming in their minds an ideal of life which is to direct and



MR. P. F. O'CONNOR
THE MAN WHO RECOGNIZES ALL GOOD CITIZENS IRRESPECTIVE OF COLOR

OUR POPULAR

SALOON KEEPER
We, the members of the National Colored Personal Liberty League, representing over 5,000 members in the District of Columbia, take great pleasure in presenting to the readers of the Washington Bee Mr. P. F. O'Connor, of 617 D street, northwest, whose cut appears in this week's issue of The Bee. Mr. O'Connor is one of the most popular saloon men in the District of Columbia and has hundreds of friends among the colored race of the District on account of his kind and business disposition. His place is patronized by some of the best class of colored citizens of this city. He is also a great friend to the laboring class and has done many kind acts for them. Mr. Pat, as he is familiarly called among his old acquaintances, is always at his place of business to see that his patrons are treated right. Every one is treated with courtesy that patronizes his place. He has a polite corps of bar tenders who are always ready to wait on their customers. There is no "Jim Crow" bar at Mr. O'Connor's place and we cheerfully recommend our members and many friends, especially those visiting the inauguration, to call on Mr. O'Connor, and we guarantee that you will be treated right.

govern their conduct in after life. Ideals thus formed and used in the tasks of every-day life mean character in the young men and women who possess them.

Aid Liberia

Continued from first page.
ly present in Monrovia, and report recommendations as to the specific action on the part of the United States most apt to render effective relief to the republic of Liberia under the present critical circumstances.

"The relations of the United States to Liberia are such as to make it an imperative duty for us to do all in our power to help the little republic, which is struggling against such adverse conditions. I very earnestly hope that the action proposed will be taken."

Mr. Root says the condition of Liberia is really serious. The 40,000 or 50,000 civilized Negroes, mostly descendants of colonists from the United States, find it especially difficult to control the native tribes or, because of lack of education, to conduct their own government in accordance with modern requirements.

Commissioner Henry L. West was renominated by President Roosevelt, Monday, for the third time. This is evidence of the popularity of Mr. West and the good record that he has made as one of the ruling officials of the local government. No man works harder for the people than Mr. West. No official under this administration has a better record than Mr. West for honesty and integrity. His nomination meets the hearty approval of the entire citizen body of Washington.

THE BEE'S CARTOON

From the Portland, Oregon Advocate
In the issue of January 2nd, The Bee, one of the model race journals and published in Washington, D. C., prints a cartoon labeled, "The black man's burden," as depicting what the black man must do to reach success. It is very vividly laying aside favoritism and publishing black and white alike. It portrays that a large percent of the burden is placed on the black man by himself. One notable feature is that already the burden has been pulled beyond the post marked Failure. And judging from the determined expression shown in the picture, he doesn't intend to lose the ground he has gained. And cartoons such as these might have a tendency to cause some of the burdens placed upon himself by himself to be thrown off.

izens of this city. He is also a great friend to the laboring class and has done many kind acts for them. Mr. Pat, as he is familiarly called among his old acquaintances, is always at his place of business to see that his patrons are treated right. Every one is treated with courtesy that patronizes his place. He has a polite corps of bar tenders who are always ready to wait on their customers. There is no "Jim Crow" bar at Mr. O'Connor's place and we cheerfully recommend our members and many friends, especially those visiting the inauguration, to call on Mr. O'Connor, and we guarantee that you will be treated right.

SO IT IS

From the Florida Sentinel.
It is very amusing to hear a colored man discussing politics—vehemently puffing and blowing on the corners of streets, about what man or men he would like to see elected to a city council or legislature, when, behold, that same fellow has not paid his poll tax for five years.

FORAKER DENIES REPORT

Senator J. B. Foraker, in a signed statement issued today, sets at rest the stories which recently have been printed to the effect that after his retirement from the Senate, March 4, next, he would become the counsel for the discharged soldiers of the 35th Infantry. The stories, he says, are not true, and he adds that he could not accept such employment should it be tendered.

Both Senator Foraker and Bishop Johnson deny all knowledge of any fund being raised for the purpose of defending the Brownsville soldiers in the courts or elsewhere.

THE BISHOP'S POSITION

Franklin, La., January 23—"I stand ready to go with the whites today right into hell—to protect a woman, white or black, against a fiend," said Bishop E. W. Lampton of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in his charge to the Louisiana Conference of his church here last night. "Womanhood must be protected; let us do our part."

THE JUDGE HONORED

Just before Judge Ankum retired from the bench last week, the members of the bar presented him a handsome basket of flowers. The presentation speech was delivered by Attorney Thomas L. Jones. Addresses were also delivered by Attorney A. W. Scott, and others.

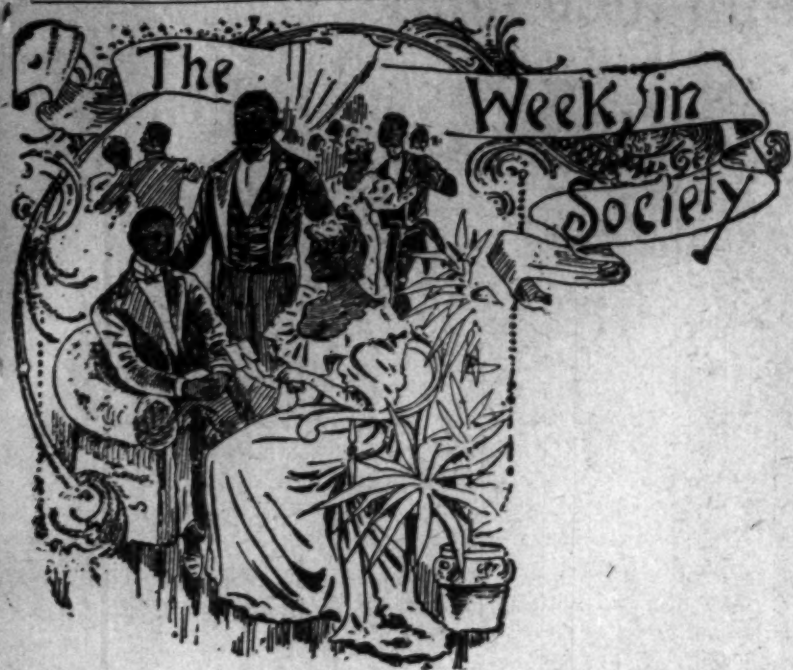
CASES DECIDED

George S. Legare of the first, J. Q. Patterson of the second and Asbury F. Lever of the seventh congressional districts of South Carolina are entitled to their seats in the House, as declared in a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives.

HOTEL MACEO.

When visiting New York City, stop at the Hotel Maceo, 213 West 53rd Street, corner Broadway. Steam heated. Telephone, 803, Columbus.

B. F. Thomas, Prop.



Mrs. A. W. Scott and Miss Burrell, who are spending some time in North Carolina are receiving a great deal of social attention. Many social functions are given in their honor.

Dee-licious, dee-licious, applies always to the ice cream soda and sundaes served at the Board and McGuire Pharmacy on 14th street, between T and You.

Mr. William P. Mitchell and wife, Mrs. Fannie M. Mitchell, have returned to the city from New York.

Miss Genevieve B. Maxfield is still confined to her home. Although she is improving it will be some time before she will be able to be up and out again.

Dr. Booker T. Washington who has been the guest of his son-in-law, Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, left the city Tuesday accompanied by his son and private secretary, Mr. Hunter.

Miss Martha Liggon is quite ill at her home.

Mrs. Belle F. Baker, formerly of this city, but now residing in New York City, is the guest of her father, 1820 12th street, northwest.

Preparations are being made for a fitting observance of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln. The Crispus Attucks Association has taken the initiative in the matter, and delegates from the many Negro organizations in the District have been holding meetings with a view of laying out the ground work of a monster celebration on February 12. Efforts are being made to make the affair truly national in scope, and it is likely that the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church will be secured for the occasion. The officers selected by the provisional organization are: L. N. Hershaw, president; John C. Dancy, vice president; Perri W. Frisby, secretary; Stewart M. Lewis, assistant secretary; John S. Brooks, treasurer. John C. Dancy is chairman of the committee on program, and George C. Brown has been delegated to look after a suitable place for the great meeting.

These are busy days at the drug store of Board and McGuire, 1912 1/2 14th street northwest, because prescriptions filled there give satisfaction to physician and patient, and nearly twenty thousand have been filled at this drug store.

The Woman's Guild of St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church is planning to raise a fund for the overhauling of the Crummell Memorial Rectory, 1411 Corcoran Street, the home of the rector of the church, Dr. T. J. Brown. As the inauguration season is rapidly approaching, the ladies in charge are anxious to have their church mansion in a presentable condition when Dr. Brown's host of visitors from abroad put in their appearance. Mrs. Lucy Shepherd, a faithful worker, is taking the lead in this highly deserving cause.

Dr. E. D. Williston, Grand Marshal of the Inaugural Parade, is making up his staff, which will include some of the most distinguished colored men in the country. It will be Dr. Williston's plan to have every state represented; if possible to secure the attendance of the proper material from the distant sections. Each member of the staff will be mounted on a "fiery, untamed steed," and will wear a silk hat, a regimental sash, and riding boots. The sight bids fair to be a most imposing one, and places are held in high esteem by those fortunate enough to be invited. The selection of Dr. Williston to head this great pageant is proving a popular one and it is certain that he will be loyally supported by a contingent of friends from "all over."

A committee of 100 is to be appointed by the executive committee of ten in charge of the proposed public reception to Senator Foraker, to be given at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church on the evening of March 6. Mr. Daniel

Murray is the chairman of the executive committee.

Senator Foraker, in a signed statement issued a day or so ago, emphatically denies the stories which have been finding their way into print, to the effect that after his retirement from the Senate March 4 next, he would become the counsel for the discharged soldiers of the 25th Infantry.

Noah Simons, sixty-four years of age, a veteran employee of the Treasury Department, was found dead in his bed at his boarding place on 18th Street last Tuesday evening. His death was due to natural causes.

Mr. Edward H. Lawson, a graduate of Howard University and a recent appointee on the staff of our schools, is now the Washington correspondent of the New York Age and is getting up quite a newsy letter.

Reorder John C. Dancy has returned from North Carolina.

Several hundred callers of the Negro race paid their respects to President Roosevelt at the White House on New Year's Day, it being the largest turn-out of the kind since the President's New Year reception in 1905.

L. M. Hershaw and R. W. Thompson have been appointed on Major Richard Sylvester's committee, on public order for the inauguration. Convention Hall has been secured for the ball of the Inaugural Welcome Club on the night of March 5. Lawyer R. R. Horner has been named as chairman of the executive committee of the Club; Major Arthur Brooks is chairman of the committee on decorations, with Architect John Lankford as assistant, and R. W. Thompson is chairman of the committee on publicity and promotion. The regular meetings are being held weekly now at 1635 11th Street, northwest.

Former Register J. W. Lyons is back from Georgia, fresh from the brilliant meeting at the Haines Industrial School, where President-elect Taft delivered what is regarded as the strongest speech made to the Negro people of the state during his recent itinerary. The Haines School is located at Augusta, and Miss Lucy E. Lancy, one of the South's ablest instructors, is its presiding genius. Register W. T. Vernon has gone to Kansas for a three weeks' stay and will deliver a number of addresses during his sojourn on his native heath. His oration on Lincoln at Kansas City February 12 will be a notable utterance on the life of the Great Commoner. Many elaborate social functions have been planned in his honor.

"The Wilberforcians" are preparing to entertain President W. S. Scarborough during the inaugural period.

Mr. Frank J. Wimberly, a prominent business man of Atlanta, Georgia, spent Sunday in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Calloway at their home on T street.

The problem of suffrage for the District of Columbia is being quite vigorously discussed these days by the various civic organizations here and general meetings, with delegates from the local associations are also being held in furtherance of the effort to make real citizens of those Americans who happen to be born on this federal reservation.

Mr. Alexander Sewall, a musician bearing excellent endorsements from members of the Marine Band, is an applicant for the post of bandmaster in the United States Army. The 24th Infantry, at Madison Barracks, New York, is now the only colored regiment which has a white bandmaster.

Mr. James W. Johnson, of New York, has been promoted from the consulship at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to the post at Corinto, Nicaragua, and his appointment has been confirmed by the Senate. Mr. H. R. Wright, of Des Moines, Iowa, suc-

ceeds Mr. Johnson at Puerto Cabello. If the bill introduced a few days ago by Representative Hayes, of California, becomes a law, the old system of allowing railroads to give passes to newspapers in exchange for advertising, will come in again, much to the delight of the publishers who have been compelled for the last few years to dig down in their jeans for real money or stay at home. No class of people do more for the general prosperity and happiness of the country than the journalist, and he should have the benefit of the proposed immunity from the anti-pass restriction. Public sentiment is strong in favor of the Hayes measure and it will doubtless pass at this session of Congress.

Local interest attaches to the meeting of the executive committee of the National Negro Business League at Tuskegee last week. The date for the next session of the National League was set for August 18, 19 and 20 at Louisville, Kentucky. The Washington League will send a banner delegation. The Tuskegee Farmers' Conference, always one of the big events of the year, is to be held at Tuskegee Institute February 17 and 18.

Mrs. Portia M. Washington-Pittman, now living with her husband, Architect W. Sidney Pittman in their elegant suburban home, "Little White Tops," Fairmount Heights, is giving instruction on the piano to a large and increasing class of pupils. She is a brilliant performer and a successful instructor, using a \$1,000 "baby grand," the gift of her father, Dr. Booker T. Washington. Mr. Pittman is president of the Fairmount Heights Citizens' Association, which is making many improvements in the village, and is president of the Washington branch of the National Negro Business League.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Henry, of 1348 Wallach Place, northwest, and left a charming little daughter. The James A. Buchanan Garrison, Army and Navy Union, of which Mr. Henry is commander, is planning a reception in honor of the happy event.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Carter, aged 106 years, known far and wide as "Grandma Carter," is dead. She is said to have been the oldest person living in the District of Columbia, up to the date of her death.

Mrs. Emily Burgess Freeman, 76 years of age, died at her residence, 302 T street northwest, last Tuesday. Her remains were buried from Plymouth Congregational Church last Sunday. The Rev. Mr. Garner officiated. Deceased was an old resident of this District.

The Woman's Guild and Men's Club of St. Luke's parish are arranging for a joint reception to strangers and visitors on the third of March.

JETER BROTHERS

Those who failed to go to the True Reformers' Hall last Tuesday evening, missed a great musical treat. Mr. J. Thomas Tascoc presented the Jeter Brothers, a musical combination. While the audience was not so large, it was a distinguished one.

Mr. Tascoc, who was instrumental in bringing these brothers to the city, deserves great credit. Several requests have been made to have the musical repeated. The following artists appeared and the ensuing program was rendered:

ARTISTS:

Miss Mary Europe, Accompanist; Mr. Walter H. R. Jeter, Violinist and Pianist; Mr. H. Leonard Jeter, Cellist.

PROGRAM:

Trio for violin, cello and piano; Wagner—(a) Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin; Schubert—(b) Moment Musical; Brahms—(c) Hungarian Dance.

Piano solo, Paderewski—(a) Melody in B major; Chopin—(b) Etude in Gb major, (c) Polonaise Militaire. Cello solo, Scharwenka—(a) Mazurek; Popper—(b) Gavotte.

Duet for violin and cello, Wagner—Pilgrim's Chorus.

Violin solo, Wieniawski—(a) Adagio from 2nd Concerto; Ries—(b) Perpetual Motion.

Piano solo, Schumann—Tocatta. Cello solo, Popper—Papillon. Violin solo, De Beriot—Scene de Ballet.

Trio for violin, Cello and piano, Gounod—Faust (Forberg).

HOWARD'S UPPER CLASSMEN.

The most brilliant social function of the late holiday season was the annual reception given by the Council of the Upper Classmen of Howard University. This unique organiza-

MR. RALPH W. TYLER.



AUDITOR TYLER AT WORK.

An arrangement has been made by Mr. Ralph W. Tyler, Auditor of the Navy Department, for a thorough compilation of the speeches of President-elect William Howard Taft on

tion is made up of the "picked men" of the medical, dental, law and college departments of the race's greatest institution for the higher education, and their annual offering in a social way is looked forward to for many months with pleasurable anticipation.

On the evening of December 30, about two hundred persons were in attendance, and the charming costumes of the ladies together with the staid evening dress of the gentlemen, presented a very pretty picture.

Among those who took a prominent part in the evening's festivities were Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Terrell; Dr. and Mrs. A.H. Curtis; Mrs. Jackson, matron of Miner Hall, Howard University; Miss Cora B. Jackson; Miss Bailey, of Brooklyn; Miss Jackson of Jersey City; Miss Mattie Bowen, of Baltimore; Miss Osceola Burl, of Chester, Pa.; Miss Mable Brooks, of Wilmington, Del.; and Dr. and Mrs. Carson, of Detroit, Mich.

An enjoyable feature of the occasion was the dainty cafe service, furnished by Caterer Emanuel Murray. The affair was voted the most successful of the season, and the young men are being warmly congratulated over the rich treat they afforded their many friends.

The officers of the Council of Upper Classmen are: C. C. Sanford, president; L. H. Hilton, secretary; John E. Geary, chairman of the executive committee; and Samuel D. McGee, treasurer. A large share of the credit for the national tone given the reception must be given to Mr. James C. Waters, Jr., whose wide experience in social management and long service in race journalism, made him a valuable factor in arranging the thousand and one details of the

STAG BUFFET RECEPTION. On of the most brilliant gatherings that has yet assembled in the beautiful cottage of Mr. W. Sidney Pittman, upon Fairmount Heights was last Sunday evening. The beautiful residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pittman was illuminated in all of its brilliancy, and the guests most of whom were the representatives of the business, legal and medical professions. The occasion was a Buffet Stag Reception to Mr. E. Davidson Washington, of Tuskegee, Alabama, the son of Dr. Booker T. Washington, who is accompanying his father East on a professional business.

The buffet service was prepared entirely by Mrs. Pittman who is a model house wife and an expert in preparing every known dish for the table. The service consisted of chicken salad, scalloped oysters, crackers, ice cream and cake and coffee.

Mrs. Pittman was assisted by her maid in appeasing the appetites and thirst of her husband's guests.



the issues touching the Negro race.

The list is to include all of the addresses delivered by Judge Taft before the Chicago Convention, during the campaign and since the November election, bringing the collection complete in detail through the recent itinerary in the State of Georgia. The President-elect has made many more references to the race problem than the most careful reader of the daily papers has been able to keep track of, for in numerous instances the Associated Press, with heavy demands upon its wires and papers in certain localities not caring to place emphasis upon views discordant with their notions, have failed to present adequate reports of what has actually been said. The aim of the volume in question will be to present in comprehensive form the entire record of Judge Taft on the problems that most deeply concern the well-being of our people. Such work, coming at the beginning of the presidential career of the new Chief Executive, will be of especial interest to the nation at large and will make for a clearer understanding of his plans and purposes,

and the motives underlying them, than has been possible in the past. It is peculiarly fitting that it should fall to the lot of Mr. Tyler to prepare such a compilation. A trained literary genius, possessing unusual opportunities to become familiar with the methods of up-to-date journalism and an experience covering many years in the art of placing manuscripts in their most attractive guise for the people who want facts, not gush or platitudes, Mr. Tyler is pre-eminently the man for this exacting duty. It will be worthy of the performer and serve well the high purpose which called it forth.

No pecuniary profit is to be derived by anyone from the publication of this booklet. It is to be circulated free of charge, save, perhaps a penny of two to cover the postage. It is expected to be ready about inauguration time, and as it will be circulated from this city, it will be particularly available for the hosts of colored visitors who will be here early in March. Due notice of the appearance of the work will be made through these columns.

CARPETS

Regular Price	Sale Price
\$75.00	\$56.25
\$70.00	\$52.50
\$60.00	\$45.00
\$50.00	\$37.50

Davenport

The most useful and convenient piece of furniture that adds comfort to a home. A large, handsome Davenport means luxury—and you can afford one.

We'll not ask any money when you buy it—just tell us what you want to pay each week or month. The account is the same as you might have with your grocer—no contract—no lease—no notes—no interest.

PETER GROGAN AND SONS CO.

817-823 7th St.

FURNITURE

Mr. and Mrs. Pittman had previously arranged a surprise to Dr. Washington as well as a reception to the guests and Mr. E. Davidson Washington. Dr. Washington had been invited to be present after his speech at Willard Hotel. Little did he think however, when he entered the house about ten o'clock that he was to be greeted with such an outburst of applause by the distinguished company present, and his son an honored guest. Dr. Washington partook of light refreshments, after which a demand was made for a speech. He is always ready to respond at a moment's notice which he did on this occasion. He said among things, that the Negro must not be discouraged; everything that could be done has been done to the Negro and he need not have any fear. He advocated strongly the accumulation of property and commercial pursuits. He made politics an incident and not the direct object of the Negro's advancement. At this juncture Dr. Washington drew a comparison as to how a man in business and not a politician has the greater influence.

While every citizen should be given the ballot and should vote if he desires, yet a man may never vote and yet be a great factor in his community of state. He spoke of J. Pierpont Morgan who never voted, yet he is a factor in this century. He said that he was glad to meet with business men. He referred particularly to the ju k dealer, Mr. George W. Robinson who is a man. He is doing something. What does Mr. Robinson care who is president of the United States; a Democrat or a Republican? His business continues.

Dr. Washington advised the members of the Business League to stand by their officers and help them to make the local Negro Business League a strong institution. There is only one way to succeed and that

way is to work together and support each other.

At the conclusion of Dr. Washington's address he was greeted with loud applause.

The occasion will long be remembered, because President Pittman presented to the National President a class of men who stand for something substantial in the community. His object is to unite all the business enterprises in the city into one strong business organization, which he is succeeding in doing.

Among some of one hundred present were:

Dr. Charles H. Marshall, Dr. Robert W. Brown, Messrs. George F. Collins, S. H. Bolling, Willis Maden, John W. Stockton, Thomas L. Jones, Addison Scurlock, W. R. Griffin, George W. Robinson, Dr. J. R. Francis Messrs. W. Calvin Chase, Henry Lassiter, Dr. W. B. Evans, Messrs. Charles Hall, Robert L. Waring, Gilchrist Stewart, Nathan Hunt, Dr. W. T. Vernon and many others.

HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS

Our readers are aware of the existence of the Home for Friendless Girls, located at 1667 Euclid street, northwest, and those in charge of this Home have arranged to accept the donations from the several churches tomorrow.

The President, Mrs. John Paynter, has visited the various preachers' meetings, and was assured of the sympathy and co-operation of the pastors. The Home is dependent for its subsistence upon the charities of the generous public.

Donations of all kinds are solicited and may be left at the Home or at the residence of the President, 1205 W street, northwest.

READ THE BEE.

TUSKLESS ELEPHANTS.

Ceylon the Only Part of the World Where They Exist.

What a sight for a Ceylon elephant hunter would be the first view of a herd of African elephants—all tuskless! It is a singular thing that Ceylon is the only part of the world where the male elephants have no tusks; they have miserable little grubbers projecting two or three inches from the upper jaw and inclining downward.

Nothing produces either ivory or horn in fine specimens throughout Ceylon. Although some of the buffaloes have tolerably fine heads, they will not bear a comparison with those of other countries. The horns of the native cattle are not above four inches in length.

The elk and the spotted deer antlers are small compared with deer of their size in India. This is more singular, as it is evident from the geological formation that at some remote period Ceylon was not an island, but formed a portion of the main land. It is thought there must be elements wanting in the Ceylon pasturage for the formation of ivory.—Ceylon Manual.

Smokeless Coal.

A London inventor claims to have discovered a process for producing smokeless coal, apparently by distillation of coal at a low temperature. This, after distillation, is said to deposit a very brilliant substance, the heating properties of which are far greater than those of the original coal, and which is absolutely free from smoke and dirt. The inventor contends that efforts to overcome the smoke plague have hitherto been unsuccessful because they have been made in the wrong direction, and that by the extraction of the smoke-producing material in coal before being burned, he has been successful in producing a smokeless coal.

Electrocuting Animals.

The slaughter of animals for food by electrocution is being experimented by Dr. Leduc, a French scientist, who has been conducting his investigations in the French abattoirs. He has been using the intermittent low tension currents and says that he is satisfied that the system is painless, the central functions of perception being first destroyed and then those of circulation and respiration, so that there is neither suffering nor reaction in the animals thus killed. The doctor is endeavoring to devise some piece of apparatus by which the killing of cattle may be accomplished by electricity with economy and celerity.

The Shy Man.

Women show no mercy to the shy man, for he stands outside of the compass of convention. Could he break out all might be saved; the man might be permanently cured. But he cannot. He has been brought up to respect convention. His muscles may be of steel, his heart of fire, but in his soul the spirit of diffidence holds him in a vice. In a drawing room he stands gaping, quaking, a prey to introspective torment—he who would perhaps storm a rampart with a triumphant smile on his lips.—London Observer.

Hanging Pictures Dangerous.

"Railroad casualties receive such wide publicity," said an insurance man, "that there is a common belief on the part of the public that one is more liable to accidents while traveling than when living the simple life in the confines of his home. As a matter of fact, statistics show that accident insurance companies pay more money to people who get hurt hanging pictures or taking stoves apart than they do to the victims of head-on collisions. It sounds strange, but it's the truth."—Kansas City Journal.

Three Men to Move Book.

There lies in the British Museum the largest book yet printed, a colossal atlas of engraved ancient Dutch maps. It takes three men to move it from the giant book case in which it is stored in the library of the museum. It is bound in leather, magnificently decorated, and is fastened with clasps of solid silver, richly gilt. It is nearly seven feet high and weighs 800 pounds and was presented to King Charles II. before he left Holland in the year 1660.

Valuable East African Forest.

The Colonial Office recently sent out an expert to report on the Kenia forest, in the East Africa protectorate. He finds the forest extends 287 miles long by eight miles broad, and comprises 1,000,000 acres of timber. Taking the average value of the 2 1/4d. per cubic foot, this works out to £23 per acre, or a total value for the whole forest of £23,000,000.—London Tit-Bits.

Dead Historians.

I for my part believe in the dead historians. I glory in the possession of some hundreds of volumes by them. A great deal of cant is talked and written on this subject. There is an idea in some minds that a book on history to be good must be new. In nine cases out of ten the new book is a common-place re-statement of facts that were better presented by an older writer.—The Sphere.

A Man and a Woman.

A man's idea of being stylishly dressed is to wear something in which he looks atrociously bad; a woman's to wear something no other woman can duplicate.

STRATEGICAL USES OF TAILS.

The Clever Little Weasel and His Means of Defense.

Take another of our animals, a fierce little weasel, clad in summer in a coat of brown, in winter turning white, but always with a jet black tip to the tail. The ermine, as it is incorrectly called in its winter coat, has an easy time of it, sneaking upon the mice and birds upon which it preys, but when a hawk takes after it in an open field in the sunlight or at owl in the moonlight, it would have but short shrift with all its sinuous leaping, were it not that the black tail tip is so conspicuous that it constantly attracts the eye and allows the pure white of the body to be confused with the snow. Even when we place a dead weasel on the snow and look at it from a distance we realize how true this is, and how valuable must be the pencil tufts of black hairs to this little vermin who spends his life in hunting or being hunted.—The Outing Magazine.

Everyone of Them a Bird.

A current newspaper item is as follows: "The wife of a Methodist minister in West Virginia, has been married three times. Her maiden name was Partridge; her first husband was named Robin; her second husband, Sparrow; and the present one's name is Quayle. There are now two young Robins, one Sparrow, and three little Quayles in the family. One grandfather was a Swan, and another was a Jay; but he's dead and now a bird of Paradise. "They live on Hawk-ave., Eagleville, Canary Islands, and the fellow who wrote this article is a lyre bird and an interesting relative of the family."

Arctic Dog Life.

Nowhere in the world has the dog such unrestricted right of way as in our most northerly possession—Alaska. In winter, when the more than 60,000 square miles of territory are sealed up in solid ice, dogs are almost the sole means of getting from place to place. In fact, they seem necessary to life itself.

The aristocrats of Arctic dog life are the mail teams in the service of the United States Government. They are to-day a superior breed to the dogs employed some half dozen years ago before great gold discoveries demanded increased mail service.—St. Nicholas.

Names that Don't Name.

Many chemical names convey no exact idea of the things they stand for. Oil of vitriol is no oil, neither are oils of turpentine and kerosene. Copperas is an iron compound and contains no copper. Salts of lemon is the extremely poisonous oxalic acid. Carbolic acid is not an acid but an alcohol. Cobalt contains none of that metal but arsenic. Soda water has no trace of soda, and sugar of lead has no sugar; cream of tartar has nothing of cream, nor milk of lime any milk. German silver has no silver and blacklead no lead.

Dogs Around Blacksmith Shops.

Two or three dogs are nearly always to be found loafing about every blacksmith shop. This fact is so well recognized that detectives when sent out after valuable dogs that have been lost invariably visit first all the blacksmith shops in the neighborhood. The reason why dogs visit the blacksmith shops is that they love inordinately the odor and the taste of burning hoofs. They sniff the odor as a woman sniffs a rose, and they eat the hoof parings as a gourmet eats truffles.—Minneapolis Journal.

Supply of Gold.

It is mainly from Africa, America and Australia that the world draws its supply of gold, some \$400,000,000 worth won regularly every year. Africa leads with about \$150,000,000; next comes the United States with about \$95,000,000; Australia ranks third with some \$85,000,000, while Russia, both in Europe and Asia, Mexico, Canada and several other countries, make up the remainder.

A Long Sleep.

An astonishing trance case has come to light in Berlin. A clerk, aged 46—a healthy normal man—suddenly fell asleep in June 1904. All efforts to awaken him were unsuccessful and the sleeper since then has never opened his eyes. He breathes regularly and swallows his food mechanically, but is insensible to the severest attempts to arouse him.

Lace Curtains.

Lace window curtains should always be soaked for an hour in cold water to which a little borax has been added, before being put into warm suds. This gets out the smoky smell that is sometimes so noticeable in curtains that have been used in a city.

Life in Germany.

Every one who has travelled in Germany is familiar with the word "verboten"—forbidden. He finds it is verboten to almost everything which he thinks he has been accustomed to do in the United States.—Chicago Standard.

A Valuable Relic.

A thirteenth century copper and gilt ciborium, supposed to have come from Malmesbury abbey, was sold by auction in London for \$30,000.

ANTIQUITY OF GLASS.

Made in Egypt Thousands of Years Before the Christian Era.

Though the art of making glass of certain kinds is very old, spectacles had to wait on the discovery or invention of some method that would produce it perfectly transparent. Specimens of glass have been found in the Egyptian tombs that are more than 4,000 years old, and glass bottles are represented on tombs at least 1,500 years earlier.

In Mesopotamia the art of making glass has been traced to at least 2,000 years before the Christian era, and in Persia it was known in the time of the Sassanids.

That window glass, such as is now in current use, was slow to gain currency is shown by the little panes in many old buildings in Europe. They are usually round, or nearly so, and so small that one of them can easily be held between the tips of the fingers and the thumb.

Cards for Everything.

So thoroughly has the card index or catalogue become a part of modern business that practically no activity is without it. Brides keep the list of presents on cards. Pastors are adopting the card index to keep the name and addresses of their parishioners. Not long ago the complete list of members of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New York was transferred to cards. There are a million names. Owners of stables and kennels keep the records of their animals on cards instead of in books. Writers now keep cards on which they put down "experiences" or "episodes" to be filed away and to be used for material when they get down to writing.—Sat. Eve. Post.

Followers of Mark Twain.

The latest addition to the fresh air friends seems to be included in the young ambulance surgeons. In spite of near-zero weather it is common to see one of these young men responding to a hurry call without a hat, and it is quite as common a sight to see them, even at night time, when it always seems colder than in the day time, seated on the rear seat of the ambulance, attired in white duck trousers. Doubtless it is only a part of the exuberance of youth, but duck trousers on a night when the mercury is trying to push the bottom out of the thermometer do seem a trifle out of place.

Saving Paper.

The price of paper has increased so much in the last few years that we may have to do our writing on bark or celluloid. But here is a pointer: One of the big firms in New York, employing 7,000 people, has a way of assisting you to save letter paper, and at the same time serves itself in a matter of file and record. In writing to a customer, for instance, only one side of the sheet is used. Sheets are made of many sizes, to fit the length of all correspondence. At the bottom is printed in blue ink: "If necessary to reply, please do so on the back of this letter. This is a clever idea.

Good Sentries.

"Silly goose" is an expression which should be used by the extremely ignorant alone. No bird requires more patience to shoot with gun or camera, especially the latter. When feeding you will find flocks varying in size on open ground, and nearly always on such ground that a stalk is impossible. On the outskirts of these flocks you will always find sentries with heads erect, eyes and ears alert, the slightest sound or movement and you are detected—true descendants from the ancient preservers of Rome.—Country Life.

Prince Bismarck.

Bismarck himself, was a tremendous smoker, eater, and drinker, and would stride about the house followed by his dogs. The pipes and long cigars which he smoked in a day would have killed an ordinary man. He loved to pour into a huge stein a bottle of champagne and then a bottle of porter, and drink the whole mixture off at a single draft. Bismarck said of himself: "If there were many eaters like me in Prussia the state could not exist. I should have to emigrate."—P. T. O.

World's Greatest Wonder.

"What is really the greatest natural wonder on earth?" It is easy to answer now, says the Travel Magazine, since the stupendous falls of the Zambesi River have been discovered; one of the world's mightiest rivers, two miles wide, falling a sheer 420 feet. Niagara is only half a mile wide and 153 feet high, so that it figures as a mere cascade in comparison.

Another Way to Put It.

It might not be incorrect to say that the man who was smothered in a bin of oats, died from an overdose of breakfast food.

The Man With the Gun.

Trouble is always waiting round the corner for the man who has a gun in his pocket.

Annual Annoucement

E. VOIGT

MANUFACTURING JEWELER

725 7th Street, Northwest

BETWEEN G & H



Everybody has some friend whom they wish to make happy. It may be mother or father, sister or brother. It may be a wife, or it may be a sweetheart—and no better time than Christmas is so appropriate—so suggestive. Nothing makes one feel happier than to gladden the heart of another.

Our stock of Jewelry and Bric-a-brac is now complete. Each item carefully selected and we feel satisfied that a visit from you will bear us out in selection as can be found anywhere. Why not give us a call tomorrow? select will be laid aside and delivered when wanted. Experienced clerks.

WATCHES

We mention the best of our specials. Gentlemen: Ladies' Solid Gold Watches, Open Face, \$8.00. Boys' Solid Silver Watches, \$5.00 up.

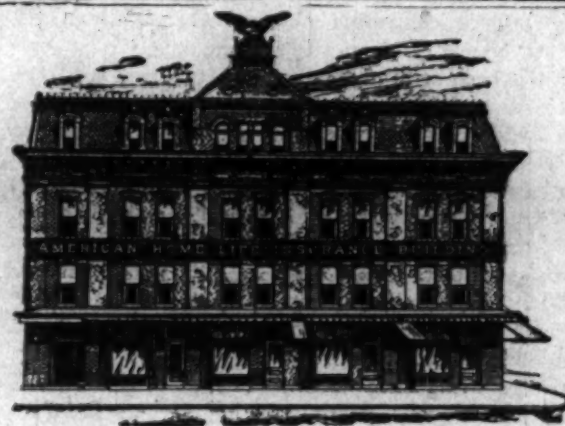
DIAMONDS.

Put Your Money in Diamonds. No Better Investment Today.

Prices in the Diamond market are advancing, but OUR PRICES HAVE BEEN ADVANCED in some time. We still have a large collection of superb Diamonds which we bought a considerable time ago at lower prices than prevail today.

We shall not advance prices on these stones. We are merchants and not speculators, and our fair percentage of profit is all we ask. So, as long as these Diamonds last, it will be possible to buy them here under the regular market for fine stones.

Ladies' Diamond Rings, \$5.00 to \$150. Ladies' Diamond Brooches, \$5.50 to \$1,000. Diamond Earrings, \$15.00 to \$500.00. Diamond Scarf Pins, \$7.00 up. Diamond Cuff Buttons, \$7.00 up. Diamond Studs, \$10.00 up. We have Ladies' Handsome Diamond Rings set in Tiffany Mounting, which we are selling at \$30.00. This will make an appropriate present for Christmas. Every stone a ball of fire.



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK

WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS

PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.
AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

WORTH ADVERTISING FOR.

There are 5,499 Negroes employed here in Washington by the Government alone, and these 5,499 Negroes draw salaries aggregating \$3,044,404. These more than three millions of dollars are spent right here in Washington, but scattered among the hundreds of tradesmen. Is this amount of money worth bidding for? It certainly is, and not even the largest stores in this city would refuse to get the big end of it did they but realize how much money the Negroes are really spending.

Now The Bee is the only Negro publication in this city. It stands without a rival or competitor, and covers the field like a blanket. If a few of the merchants in this city will patronize the advertising columns of The Bee, presenting the attractive bargains they may have, these Negroes—these 5,499 Negroes who draw annually from the Government over three millions of dollars—will assume that by patronizing a publication edited and operated by one of their race that such firms desire and deserve their patronage. And such firms will receive the bulk of these over three millions of dollars received and spent by the Negroes of Washington.

What clothing stores, what furniture stores, what dry goods stores and what other lines of business will now make an effort to divert to themselves these over three millions of dollars spent by Washington Negroes by advertising in The Bee?

Place your advertising in The Bee and watch these 5,499 appreciative Negroes spend their over three millions of dollars with you.

Now is the time to advertise in The Bee, the newspaper that goes into every Negro home in Washington. Remember, merchants of Washington, it's what advertising pays you, not what it costs.

Chance for Much Trouble.

The Sultan of Turkey recently paid \$400,000 for a diamond. If he doesn't wish to have trouble with his harem he will insist on using the stone himself.

Danger in New York Roads.

There is an average of seven car collisions a day on the steam, subway, elevated and surface railways of New York.

Post Office Pens.

Mustard manufacturers grow rich, we are told, not by the quantity of mustard consumed, but by that which is wasted and left on the diners' plates. The saying is recalled by an interesting statement made by the Postmaster-General as to the number of pens supplied for use by the public in the post offices of the country. It seems that last year the total was 1,250,000.

Mme. Davis,



BORN CLAIRVOYANT AND CARD READER TELLS ABOUT BUSINESS.

1228 25th St. N.W., Washington, D. C. Gives Luck to All.

N. B.—No letters answered unless accompanied by stamp. N. B.—Mention The Bee

Fireless stoves, or self-cookers, as they are variously known have been in use in Germany for a number of years. These cookers are used as follows: After a thorough heating the food to be stewed or boiled is placed inside the box, sealed and left for a sufficient time, when it is opened, and the food cooked by the retained heat, is ready to serve.

Bank of England's First Safe.

In the Bank of England's museum may be seen the old oak chest which was the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street's first strong-room. It is a little larger than a common sea-man's chest and in this the bank stored its cash, notes and valuable papers.—Strand Magazine.

As to Butter.

Great Britain consumes more butter than any other nation. The average per head is 13 pounds per year, as against eight pounds in Germany, four pounds in France and two pounds in Russia.

"Stung."

The word "stung" has now come to mean such a variety of things the vernacular that the busy little bee, the wasp, the hornet, and the like, have especial need to this twice before they act.

THE NIGHT RIDERS AIDED KENTUCKY

Original Organization Did Away
with Toll Gates and Brought
About Good Roads.

COMPANIES DISOBEYED THE LAW

Crimes Committed Now Are by
Gangs Hiding Behind Name of Old
Association Which Caused the
Abolishment of the Turnpike Com-
panies.

Louisville, Ky.—There has not
been, it is said, a crime of mob violence
committed in this State, in
Tennessee, or, in fact, in any of the
Southern States or in any of the
Middle Western States in the past
several years, with the exception of
the occasional lynching of a negro
by a mob, that has not been should-
ered on the Night Riders.

The Night Riders were an organ-
ized body back in 1900, when the
State Legislature passed a law do-
ing away with private ownership of
State roads. For months the turn-
pike corporations refused to obey
the State laws. They appealed to
the State Supreme Court, then to
the Court of Appeals, and lastly to
the United States Supreme Court,
and on each appeal they would get
a stay, which made it possible for
them to continue running their toll
gates and charging two cents a mile
for every horse or vehicle that passed
over their property.

Because of the law's delay the
condition of the roads became im-
passable. The owners of the turn-
pikes would not expend one cent
for improvements as long as there
was question of their losing their
property by a final court decision,
but they did not cease to mulct trav-
ellers. All this while they refused
to accept the fair price offered by
the State for their roads.

It was then that the Night Riders
were organized. The organization
spread from Shelby County to every
part of the State, and one night in
the late fall men rode from their
homes and began burning toll gates.
There is no record of a toll gate
keeper being injured unless he showed
resistance. Then he was taken
from the house, and if he continued
to be defiant he was flogged. In
ninety-nine cases out of a hundred
the toll gate keeper was glad to give
up his job and let the gate burn.

Night Riders undoubtedly brought
the turnpike corporations to terms.
There was not a toll gate left stand-
ing in the State of Kentucky by the
following spring. Had the taxpay-
ers and farmers been contented to
allow the law to take its never end-
ing course the chances are that toll
gates would still be holding up trav-
ellers on the State roads to-day,
and that the roads would have been
worse now than they were when the
Night Riders became organized.

The Kentucky roads now are
among the best in the United States.
There are not millions of dollars of
watered stock on which to pay inter-
est, and the State tax has improved
them and even made it possible
for almost all of them to be sprin-
kled with oil during the summer
season, thus laying the dust.

The success of the Night Riders
in the war against toll gates led to
an organization of a similar char-
acter when the fight was waged
against the American Tobacco Com-
pany. But out of this last organiza-
tion there grew a body of violent
men, who live on excitement and
thrive on lawlessness. Then sprang
up, too, lawless bodies of men in
many of the Southern and Middle
Western States, who chose to call
themselves Night Riders, though the
probabilities are that 99 per cent.
of the men didn't own so much as a
horse to ride.

If a list of the original body of
Night Riders could be had the
chances are that the names of many
men who figured in the operations
of the old Ku-Klux gang would be
found, and if this list were sifted
down it would show that many prop-
erty-owners and men of prominence
had resorted to violence because of
their belief that action was their
only safeguard against ruin, and
that a defiance of law had to be met
by a like defiance.

Psyche Knot a Life Saver.

Altos, Pa.—Having washed and
dried her hair, Mary Housner, aged
twenty-two, did it up in a Psyche
knot and walked out on the front
porch. While she leaned against
the railing it gave way and she was
precipitated backward, head first,
ten feet to the sidewalk, alighting
on her head. The collar broke the
impact of her head against the flag-
stones, but she did not entirely es-
cape injury.

She suffered a slight concussion
of the brain, but recovered consci-
ousness a few hours later.

Old Age Common in Rochefort.
Paris, France.—Rochefort seems
to be a great town for longevity. In-
vestigation of the records reveals the
fact that during the last century
from January 1, 1801, to December
31, 1898, 144 persons in Rochefort
attained the age of 90 or over. Two
of these were centenarians, one
reaching the age of 102, and the
other dying at 104.

2 GREAT OFFERS

This Splendid Six-Piece Set of W. H. Rogers' Guaranteed
Silver Ware Free to the Washington Bee Subscribers.



Famous W. H. Rogers Brand Warranted Solid Silver Metal,
Beautifully Finished. No Plating to Wear Off.

SET OF SIX TEA SPOONS

Absolutely guaranteed by manufacturers to wear forever.
Solid silver metal throughout—they cannot tarnish.

Rogers Silverware needs no introduction to the American
public. For more than 50 years the standard, it is recognized the
world over as the very best there is made. The name Rogers
stamped on a piece of silverware represents the highest type of
skill and workmanship and material.

Unquestionably the Daintiest and Acceptable Premium Ever
Ever Offered by Any Newspaper.

The Bee wishes to add two thousand new subscribers to its
circulation within the next three months, and to accomplish this
is offering these beautiful sets free to each person who will
bring or mail to The Bee office, one new subscription paid one
year in advance.

Do not delay. Cut out this coupon and mail it today.

The Bee Publishing Co.,

Washington, D. C.

Enclosed herewith please find \$2.00, for which please send me
The Washington Bee for one year, and send me at once, free,
postage paid, one six-piece set of Rogers Solid Silver Metal
Spoons, as advertised.

Name
Address
Name
Address

Everybody get busy and take advantage of these splendid offers
made to old and new subscribers of The Bee alike.

The above shears and spoons supplied and guaranteed by the
HAMILTON SILVER CO. Factory B., Muncie, Indiana.

James F. Oyster

THE LEADING PLACE IN THE CITY FOR
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

OYSTER'S BUTTER IS THE SWEETEST IN THE MAR-
KET. HIS CHEESE IS THE PUREST AND EGGS THE
FRESHEST.

SQUARE STANDS, CENTER MARKET, 5TH AND K
STREETS, NORTHWEST, AND RIGGS MARKET.
OFFICE

WHOLESALE DEALER AND SALESMAN, 900 AND 902
PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, NORTHWEST.

M. HENNESSY

Buffet and Restaurant. The Best place in the city for hot
lunches and dinner. 216 Ninth Street, Northwest.



Mrs. Agnes Smith, 1308 L street, northwest, this city, is the
agent. Call or send for the Magic Shampoo and Hair Straightener.
1308 L street, northwest, Washington, D. C.

NEW YORK CANDY KITCH-
EN, 1506 SEVENTH STREET,
NORTHWEST.

SPECIAL CANDIES.

10 CENTS PER POUND, 3

POUNDS FOR 25 CENTS.

MIXED FANCY CHOCO-
LATES,

15 CENTS PER POUND.

2 POUNDS FOR 25 CENTS.

ICE CREAM

30 CENTS PER QUART, \$1.00

PER GALLON.

1506 7TH STREET, NORTH-
WEST.

E. VOIGT.

If you want something in the jew-
elry line, Catholic Bibles, or any-
thing as a Christmas gift to friends,
read the advertisement of E. Voigt
in another column of The Bee. This
is one of the most reliable places in
the city, where you may obtain the
genuine article.

Mr. Voigt is a man of the most ac-
commodating disposition. Treat him
right and he will do likewise.

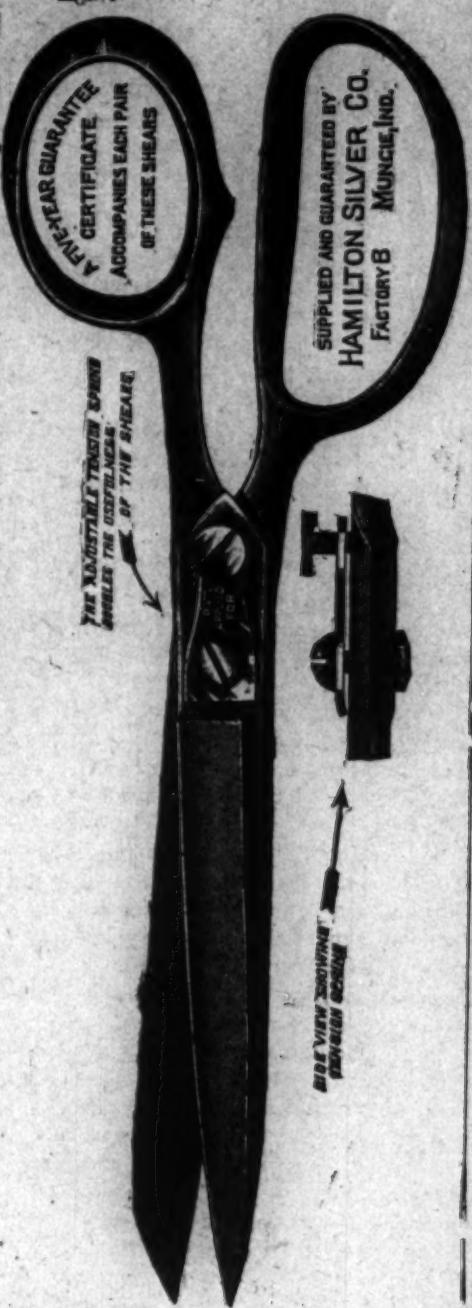
HOUSE AND HERRMAN.

If you want to purchase Christmas
and New Year household goods, and
if you cannot satisfy yourself else-
where, give House and Herrman a
call. This establishment is one of

This Offer of The Washington Bee Will Appeal Especially to
Women

SELF-TIGHTENING SHEARS

The Best Shears In The World
The Winner Louisiana Exposition Shears
If this pair of Shears breaks or in any way becomes defective
within five years from date of purchase, they will be replaced
with a new pair without cost.
Hamilton Silver Co., Factory B., Muncie, Indiana.
Notice the Guarantee Given by The Hamilton Silver Co. Can
you beat it?



Come to our office, 1109 Eye Street, northwest, and see this
"Self-Tightening Shear." You never saw anything like it.

ABSOLUTELY FREE

HOW WHEN WHY To Get a Pair.

1—Bring us one NEW subscriber, paid one year in advance; or
three NEW subscribers, each paid three months in advance.

2—RIGHT NOW because this is an excellent offer and in all
probability our supply will soon be exhausted.

3—Because it costs you nothing—it is impossible to buy them
—if you could the Shears would cost you about \$1.50.
Do not delay. Cut out this coupon and mail it today.

The Washington Bee Publishing Co.,

1109 Eye Street, Washington, D. C.

Enclosed herewith please find \$2.00 for which please send me
for one year, The Washington Bee, and at once, free, postage
paid, one pair of Self-Tightening Shears, as advertised.

Name Address
Name Address
Name Address

Louis J. Kessel

Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in

WINE
AND
whiskies

Sole Owner of the.....

... Following Branches

Private Stock,

Old Reserve,

Hermit

Oxford,

Tremont

25 TENTH STREET, N. W.

Telephone—Main—167

JAMES H. HUDNELL.

Mr. James H. Hudnell, one of
the best known business men in
this city has returned to Castle
berg's National Jewelry Co.
935 Penn. Ave., N. W. Mr.
Hudnell can always be relied
upon to give you the genuine
article. Now is the time to place
your orders before the holidays.
Phone. Main 2363.

Address 2009 9th street northwest

VELVINE

WILL GIVE YOU SMOOTH

SILKEN TRESSES. THE

MOST OBSTINATE HAIR

YIELDS TO IT. KEEPS THE

SCALP HEALTHY. PRE-

VENTS DANDRUFF AND

FALLING HAIR. EASY TO

USE. SEND 25 CENTS FOR

MONTH'S SUPPLY. PRE-

PAID TO ANY ADDRESS.

M. MAYO—CIRCUIT ROAD,

—NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.

CHAS. H. JAVINS & SONS,

FISH

POULTRY AND OYSTER

DEALERS,

930 C STREET NORTHWEST,

AND

CENTER MARKET.

PHONE, MAIN 4480

WASHINGTON, D. C.

the largest in the city. There is no

excuse for the housewife; she is in

a position to call and make her own

selection.

Every husband should see that his

wife is satisfied before the beginning

DADE'S BUFFET,

Choice

Wines, Liquors and Cigars

Polite Attention

Ladies' and Gents' Dining Room

Meals Served at All Hours

Pool Room Attached

MOSES DADE, Proprietor,

1216 Pennsylvania Avenue,

Washington, D. C.

Things are going in a rush at the

drug store of Board & McGuire 1913 1/2

24th St. N. W. Best up-town store to

buy fine Candies, perfumery, cigars

and toilet articles, as well as drugs

and medicines of the best quality.

AWAITED DEATH IN DESERT.

Body of B. T. Pratt, Dead from
Hunger and Thirst, Found
in California.

Los Angeles, Cal.—"Water, if I
could only find water! I'm suffering
terribly from hunger. To-day I ate
some green brush, but I can't go any
more. I wonder how long it will
take to die."

These entries in the notebook of
B. T. Pratt, whose body was found
on the desert in Inyo county by two
prospectors, give pathetic evidence
of the suffering the man underwent
as he watched the approach of death
far from human habitation. The
diary also was found by G. W. Lewis
and S. E. Shattuck, the prospectors
while on a trip through the Argus
Mountains in Inyo county. Pratt had
been dead nearly two months. He
was evidently trying to reach the
mountains, where he knew he would
find food of a sort and water in
abundance, but within sight of his
refuge he gave out and could go no
further. Pratt was sixty years old.
The entries in the notebook were
scribbled and began only when the
man found he was in danger of dy-
ing.

"Food gave out to-day; guess I
can make Argus," was the entry for
August 3, seven days after he had
started to cross the desert. "Water
gone," told the story of the follow-
ing day.

For one whole day he went with-
out water or food, but maintained
an optimistic spirit, as is witnessed
by the following entry for August 6:

"Signs of water about half mile
ahead. There will be green stuff
there too. Will reach it early in
the morning." But evidently the
desert was playing tricks on him, as
it so often does by means of a mir-
age. Two days later came the two
entries quoted first. The last entry
reads:—

"I left Grapeville, Inyo county,
Cal., July 28. Tom Spratt told me
I would perish. I thought I could
make it, but got lost, so guess I
will have to give in. I have no
water, nothing to eat and can't walk.
I have brothers, C. H. Pratt, at Ban-
ner Springs, Wyandotte county,
Kan.; E. B. Pratt, in St. Louis, and
W. R. Pratt, Custer county, Wyo-
ming."

LONGEST AUTO FREIGHT LINE.

Cars Will Carry 27 Passengers and

10 Tons of Freight.

Spokane, Wash.—What is believed
to be the longest automobile freight
and passenger stage line on the con-
tinent is in operation between Oro-
ville and Brewster in Okanogan
County, Wash., connecting with a
steamer line to Wenatchee.

The line has two 60-horse power
cars, which will carry twenty-seven
passengers and ten tons of freight,
making the run of eighty miles in
eight hours. The trip by wagon oc-
cupies almost two days. Branch
lines will also be established to
other points in the Okanogan coun-
try. The other line is between Mar-
cus and Kettle Falls in Stevens
County, north of Spokane, connect-
ing with a steamer to Spokane Falls.

These cars will be of twenty-five
and thirty horse power, respectively.
F. L. Barney has charge of the auto-
mobile line, while Capt. Bruce A.
Griggs, a veteran river man, will
operate the steamer line.

HAS A RABBIT PLAGUE.

Bold Cottontails Destroy Crops on

California Ranches.

San Francisco, Cal.—Jack rabbits
are said to be so numerous in the
Antelope valley of California that
the ranchmen are in despair. The
animals are becoming so fierce that
they are actually breaking down the
fences around the adjacent fields and
eating crops down to the roots. Not
content with this, they are swarm-
ing into the desert towns and in-
vading front yards of the dwellers.

Citizens of Lancaster turned out
recently and made a round-up. They
put up a fence across the road be-
tween fences surrounding fields on
each side and in short time drove in
and killed with clubs five hundred
jack rabbits.

EAGLE KILLS A SHARK.

Ship's Crew Witness Desperate Fight

in Chesapeake Bay.

Baltimore.—A remarkable com-
bat between a large eagle and a
shark was witnessed recently by
Captain Henderson and the crew of
the steamer Tangier in Chesapeake
Bay. When coming out of Occohan-
nock Creek they saw the eagle dive
and come to the surface with a
shark. Then followed a fierce strug-
gle, the shark pulling the eagle un-
der the water until it was almost
exhausted. The fish was finally kil-
led and floated dead on the water.

Members of the steamer's crew
put off in a small boat and captured
the eagle, although it clawed them
repeatedly and its mate, hovering
close by, tried to attack them.

Shot an Albino Squirrel.

Marquette, Mich.—While hunting
near Grand Marais, Gustav Herbert
shot and killed an albino squirrel.
It has been presented to James
Cairns, of Grand Marais, and will be
mounted. Albino deer are occasion-
ally killed in upper Michigan, but
this is the first time of which there
is record that a white squirrel has
been bagged.

LEGAL NOTICE.
L. MELENDEZ KING, ATTORNEY
SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Holding Probate Court.
No. 15731 Administration.
This is to give notice:
That the subscriber, of the District of Columbia has obtained from the Probate Court of the District of Columbia, Letters testamentary on the estate of Lewis H. Douglass, late of the District of Columbia, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 19th day of January, A. D., 1910, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 19th day of January, 1909,
Hellen A. Douglass,
2002 17 street, northwest.
Attest: William C. Taylor, Deputy Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Clerk of the Probate Court.
L. Melendez King, Attorney.

ROOMS
Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms. Hot and cold baths. 2018 Vermont avenue, northwest.

FOR RENT
Furnished room, with steam heat and gas. 1002 26th Street northwest.

Excellent furnished room with hot and cold baths. Centrally located, and within one hundred yards of two lines of cars. Address Box C, Bee Office.

FOR RENT
Rooms. Nicely furnished room with hot and cold water baths. Gentlemen preferred. 1907 13th street, northwest.

Room. Centrally located, near two lines of cars. Quarter of a square from each. Hot and cold baths. Write box C, Bee office.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS.
(Continued from page 1.)
The people of the District are more than pleased over the reappointment of Commissioner Henry L. West for another term.
The citizens of Mobile, Alabama are incensed over the lynching of Douglass Roberson last Saturday morning. \$960 have been subscribed for the employment of counsel, and the governor asked to offer a large reward for the arrest and conviction of the lynchers.

A MISSOURI NEGRO IN THE FRONT RANKS
From the Palladium
Mr. John A. Lankford, of Washington, D. C., the well known architect and builder, and the greatest architect of his race, who is recognized all over the country as an authority on designing, erecting, and as a teacher of scientific industrial work, has been tendered a position by the Government of the United States as one of the constructional engineers on the Panama Canal.
He has also been prominently



spoken of by his many friends throughout the country as being the supervising architect of the United States under the new administration. Uncle Sam would do well if this young competent Negro would fill either of these two positions. But, we hope however, that Mr. Lankford will not accept any position under the United States Government. He is too bright a young man.

The business, educational and religious institutions need his services, and he can do a great deal more for his race and mankind in the sphere in which he is now. I hope his Missouri friends will urge him not to accept any government or political position.

"GRANDMA CARTER" DEAD
Oldest Colored Woman in the District Dies at Age of 106.

Sarah Elizabeth Carter, a negress, aged 106 years, died at her home, 506 Nineteenth street northwest, last Sunday. She was buried Monday. The aged woman probably was the oldest person living before her death in the District of Columbia.
"Grandma Carter," as she was known in the neighborhood, had lived there for two years, coming to Washington from Port Royal, Virginia, to reside here with one of her sons. She was born in Marlboro county, Virginia, February 14, 1803. Before the war set free the slaves the old woman had been owned by two generations of the Peyton family, of Virginia. Up to within a short time before her death her memory in regard to the times before the war was remarkably clear.
She is survived by three sons, all old men, and a large number of descendants to the third generation.
Louis E. Reed, an employee of the Government Printing Office, and a well known citizen of this District, died Monday, January 18, 1909, of pneumonia. Funeral services were held at the Metropolitan African Methodist Episcopal Church last Tuesday. The Rev. E. H. Hunter, assistant pastor of the church officiated.

Deceased was an active church worker, having served acceptably in several offices in the Metropolitan church. He was a useful member of the Trustee's Board, and is spoken of by his colleagues as having been very efficient. At the time of his death he was an active member of several beneficial organizations, among which may be named the Columbia Lodge of Elks, No. 85; the Baneker Relief; Crispus Attucks Relief; Fred Douglass Relief; the United Aid and the Government Printing Office Relief, all of whom were represented at the funeral services by committees. Interment in Harmony Cemetery.

Isaac Robinson, an old resident of this city and a trusted employee of the Auditor's office, Treasury Department, for over forty years, died on the 17th instant, at 5 o'clock p. m.

Deceased was a member of the Zion Baptist Church, South Washington, from which place the funeral services were held over his remains. He was also a member of the Elderly Men's Relief Association of this city, also the Odd Fellows and the Household of Ruth, a branch of this order. He also had masonic connections.

Th officials and employees of the Auditor's office attended his funeral in large numbers. The Rev. William J. Howard, assisted by the Rev. M. Moore, conducted the funeral services.

Deceased leaves a widow and several children to mourn his loss. Interment in Harmony Cemetery.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING AND BANQUET OF THE PEOPLE'S DIME SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST ASSOCIATION.
Held at the True Reformer Hall Thursday Evening, January 7, 1909. Large Audience, Excellent Literary Programme, Good Report for the Year's Work. The Banquet Pronounced Superb.
From the Staunton Reporter.
The first Annual Meeting and Banquet of the People's Dime Savings Bank and Trust Association was held at the True Reformer Hall Thursday evening, January 7.

Though the weather was very inclement, a large audience was present when Master of Ceremonies John F. Harris called the assembly to order and asked all present to join in singing "My Country 'tis of Thee." Prayer was offered by Mr. Thomas Burress.

President Samuel Lindsay made a few well chosen opening remarks and the literary and musical part of the programme was carried out in the following order:

Duett, Misses White and Bradley
Address, Rev. R. C. Woods, A.B. Paper, Miss W. M. Southal
Quartette, Misses White, Bradley, Messrs Peters and Swann
Address, Rev. R. C. Pannell, D.D. Paper, Miss Agnes Burress
Duett, Miss Bradley and Professor Peters
Address, Rev. D. W. Baker, B.D. Paper, Mrs. F. A. Points
Paper, Mr. W. D. Washington
Remarks, Messrs. W. A. Miller of Danville, Virginia, and Alexander Payne, of Washington, D. C.
Quartette, Misses White, Bradley, Messrs. Peters and Swann
Report of the Cashier.

Each participant seemed imbued with the part assigned him, and executed it with a vim that elicited the

Tennessee Whiskey
—A very rare 15 year old Bourbon of the finest quality and delicate taste.
\$5 gal. \$1.25 full qt.
CHRISTIAN XANDER'S
Quality House 900 7th St. Phone 1012.

We Are Always STRIVING

HOUSE AND HERRMANN
—To perfect our STORE SERVICE, to make it the best in the country.

This vast business is planned to serve the public, to satisfy every customer, to give the best values for the money, and to sell only such Furniture as will give best service and make each customer

When in Doubt, Buy of HOUSE & HERRMANN
7th and I (Eye) Streets, N. W.
Convenient Credit Terms Arranged.

JUSTH'S OLD STAND.
Workmen, no doubt you read all about the big sales going on; but let them go. Get wise, and save a \$5 note; come direct to our store and buy slightly used tailor-made suits at \$3.50, and comfortable overcoats at \$3.00, that will look well. One price only.

JUSTH'S OLD STAND,
619 D street northwest.

E. MURRAY
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL ICE CREAM AND CONFECTIONS.

OYSTERS IN SEASON.
1216 YOU STREET, NORTHWEST. PHONE NORTH 908.

approbation of all present.
The music was under the direction of Professor J. Lewis Peters, who was ably supported by Misses M. S. White, Jennie L. Bradley, Gertrude Gordon and Mr. L. W. Swann.

Too much praise cannot be given the refreshment committee—Mrs. F. A. Points, Secretary; Mrs. Alice P. Cabell, Treasurer;—and their affable assistants for the superb manner in which they arranged and served the refreshments.

Directors elected for the ensuing year are Messrs. Alexander Payne, of Washington, D. C., Samuel Lindsay, C. F. Points, William D. Washington, and S. M. Tate, Jr.
The directors re-elected Samuel Lindsay, president; C. F. Points, vice president; and Thomas E. Jackson, cashier.

Having successfully passed its first year's existence, the officials of the Bank ask a portion of the patronage of the public for its future success.

All inquires of said bank please apply to
Thomas E. Jackson, Cashier,
109 N. Augusta street,
Staunton, Virginia.

YOUNG MEN'S PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

At a recent meeting of the Young Men's Protective League, the following officers were elected:

W. J. Singleton, president; W. Steven Fuller, first vice president; Thornton Rhodes, second vice president; John W. White, financial secretary; M. Ferguson, assistant financial secretary; A. T. Lewis, recording secretary; Burton Brooks, assistant recording secretary; Dr. Charles M. Marshall, treasurer; Rev. John H. Lee, prelate; Alfonso Jackson, sergeant-at-arms.

Board of Directors: Perrie W. Frisby, Daniel Freeman, Louis Ambler, Howard W. Jackson, A. Lincoln Alexander, H. S. Robinson, Dr. T. P. Timus. Each installed officer of the League was presented a carnation.

JUDGE KIMBALL INJURED
Judge Ivory C. Kimball of the District branch of the Police Court, will not be able to serve in his official capacity for probably several weeks. Justice of the Peace, Luke C. Strider has been designated to serve in his place.

The injury to Judge Kimball's knee was the result of a door swinging heavily against it during rough weather while returning from a trip to the West Indies. The accident happened about a week ago as the vessel was approaching Sandy Hook.

THOMAS J. CALLOWAY,
Attorney at Law.
494 Louisiana Avenue,
Washington, D. C.
General Practice. Phone M 2404.
Prompt and Careful Attention to All Matters.
TRY HIM.

MURRAY'S DRUG STORE.
SECOND STREET, S. W.
UP-TO-DATE IN EVERY PARTICULAR AS TO THE QUALITY OF OUR DRUGS—WHICH ARE STRICTLY FRESH.

A COMPLETE NEW LINE OF HOLIDAY GOODS. JUST THE THINGS FOR A HOLIDAY GIFT. AT THE USUAL PRICES.

MURRAY'S,
SECOND STREET, S. W.

J. D. O'CONNOR,
Union Bar, and Union Goods.
Yellow Keystone Pure Rye Whiskey.

J. D. O'CONNOR'S BUFFET,
Cor. Seventh and P Sts. N. W.

Tel. Lincoln 2969

SIGNORA ANNIE FAZZI
All kinds of hair cleaned
Wigs, braids, pompadours,
puffs, and curls made to order.

801 East Capitol St.,
Wash., D. C.

THE ONLY UP TO DATE HAIR DRESSING PARLOR IN THE CITY FOR COLORED LADIES. SCALP AND HAIR TREATMENT. ELECTRIC FACIAL AND SCALP MASSAGE. MANICURING, SHAMPOOING, ELECTRIC HAIR DRYING.

HAIR CULTURE A SPECIALTY. ALL WORK DONE IN SEPARATE APARTMENTS.

DAVIS & THORN,
1403 & 1405 T STREET NORTH WEST.

BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE
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- * Voting Instructions to Maryland Voters.
- * What a Colored Man should do to Vote. Garrison Centenary Leaflet.
- Slavery and the Race Problem in the South. Hon. William H. Fleming.
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